PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE, ANNAS 8.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY

**TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.**

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a

**COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.**

The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED THRICE DAILY.

THE

# Bombay Gazette

No. 54,706.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY—TUESDAY, APRIL 27, 1909. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK, RICHEST IN CREAM UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

| Date of Sailing. | Steamer. | Tons. | Connecting at Aden with | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st May | SALSETTE | 6000 | MONGOLIA | 9505 |
| 6th " | CALEDONIA | 7558 | | |
| 13th " | SALSETTE | 6000 | MARMORA | 10509 |
| 22nd " | EGYPT | 7913 | | |
| 29th " | SALSETTE | 6000 | INDIA | 7911 |
| 5th June | ARABIA | 7903 | | |
| 12th " | SALSETTE | 6000 | VICTORIA | 6522 |
| 19th " | OCEANA | 6610 | | |
| 26th " | HIMALAYA | 6898 | MOOLTAN | 9631 |
| 3rd July | PERSIA | 7951 | | |
| 10th " | SALSETTE | 6000 | CHINA | 7912 |
| 17th " | HIMALAYA | 6898 | | |
| 24th " | SALSETTE | 6000 | MACEDONIA | 10612 |
| 31st " | EGYPT | 7912 | | |
| 7th Augt. | SALSETTE | 6000 | MOLDAVIA | 9500 |
| 14th " | ARABIA | 7903 | | |
| 21st " | SALSETTE | 6000 | MANTUA | 11000 |
| 28th " | OCEANA | 6610 | | |

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly (usually on WEDNESDAYS), taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further particulars apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company.

### HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

### GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES — Booked without charge.

BERTHS — Carefully Selected.

HANDBOOK — Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.

BAGGAGE — Shipped and Insured.

PASSENGERS — Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co

### DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular Fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

| Steamers | Tons. | Capt. | To Sail about |
|---|---|---|---|
| GOUVERNEUR | 3,420 | Bremeister | 29th April. |
| KAISER | 2,830 | Fabiana | 10th May. |
| PRASIDENT | 3,300 | Mahlmeier | 21st May |

Taking passengers and cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS and DURBAN.

* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES,
Agent.

24, Medow Street, Bombay, 8th April, 1908.

DECEMBER 18TH, 1907.

ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

### ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI to LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA), LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

LIST OF APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

| Steamers. | Leave London | Due Bombay | Leave Bombay. | Leave Karachi |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| A. Trafford Hall | — | Apl. 25 | May 13 | — |
| C. City of Glasgow | — | May 30 | — | June 9 |
| C. City of Manchester | May 27 | June 19 | June 24 | July 10 |
| C. City of Karachi | June 10 | July 3 | July 8 | July 24 |
| B. City of Delhi | June 22 | July 20 | For Calcutta. | |
| B. Merton Hall | — | — | — | Augt. 2 |
| E. C. City of Benares | June 29 | July 22 | July 27 | Augt. 14 |
| A. Trafford Hall | July 10 | Augt. 2 | Augt. 7 | Augt. 23 |
| B. City of Agra | July 17 | — | — | Augt. 24 |
| C. City of Glasgow | July 27 | Augt. 19 | August 24 | Septr. 10 |
| C. City of Madras | Augt. 7 | Augt. 31 | Septr. 5 | Septr. 21 |
| C. City of Calcutta | Augt. 18 | Sept. 10 | Septr. 15 | Nov. 1 |
| B. Merton Hall | Septr. 25 | — | — | Nov. 8 |
| A. City of Vienna | Septr. 11 | Oct. 16 | Nov. 2 | — |
| E. C. City of Athens | Oct. 5 | Oct. 29 | Nov. 2 | Nov. 18 |
| E. C. City of London | Oct. 14 | Nov. 7 | Nov. 17 | Nov. 28 |
| A. Trafford Hall | Oct. 21 | Nov. 14 | Nov. 19 | Dec. 5 |
| E. C. City of York | Oct. 29 | Nov. 17 | Nov. 22 | Dec. 10 |
| E. C. City of Glasgow | Nov. 6 | Nov. 28 | Dec. 3 | Dec. 15 |
| B. City of Agra | Nov. 16 | Dec. 11 | Dec. 18 | Dec. 30 |
| C. City of Madras | Nov. 27 | Dec. 21 | Jan. 9 | — |
| C. City of Manchester | Dec. 17 | Jan. 9 | Jan. 14 | Feb. 1 |

A.—First Class passenger steamers carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B.—Steamers which have both first and second class accommodations.

For full particulars apply to

Messrs. ED. BATES & SONS AGENCY,
Messrs. KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL LINES OF STEAMERS, Bombay).

*Messrs. A. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS in ENGLAND. Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.*

*The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Machinery orders are attended to by an expert.*

WHITEFRIARS STREET, TELEGRAMS
KEYMER LONDON, LONDON

## SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD,

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI,

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No, 14 Shed,

| Steamers. | Tons. | Sailing Date. | Time, Route—via. about |
|---|---|---|---|
| LINGA | 3,171 | Mon. 3rd May | 11 a.m. P D & Co* |
| KOLA | 1,205 | Thur 29th Apr. | 9 a. m. Dutch Mandvis. |
| LHASA | 3,171 | Fri. 30th Apr. | 6 a. m. † (direct) |

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Dutch Mandvis,
† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S.S. GOALPARA " 3,140 tons, 3rd May sailing at Veraval, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein and Bushire.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSHEH (Weekly).

S.S. " KOLA," 1,205 tons, on THURSDAY, 29th Apr. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahommera and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. " LANDAURA," 3,300 tons, sailing on or about 1st May.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
*Agents*, BOMBAY.

26th April, 1909.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To Sail on THURSDAY |
|---|---|---|---|
| DUMBEA | 6,685 | Boyer | 13th May 1909. |
| AUSTRALIEN | 4,365 | Riquier | 10th June " |
| SALAZIE | 4,147 | Magnan | 8th July " |
| VILLE de la CIOTAT | 6,378 | Barillon | 5th Aug. " |
| NERA | 6,338 | X | 2nd Sept. " |
| DUMBEA | 6,685 | Boyer | 30th Sept " |

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the American Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To Sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| VILLE de la CIOTAT | 6,378 | Barillon | 21st May 1909. |
| NERA | 6,338 | Martin | 13th June 1909. |

For further particulars apply to—

L. BRIGARD
Agent.

Albert Building, Hornby Road.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

| Steamer. | Tons. | Captain | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| KOERNER | 5,422 | A. Foresti | 1st May 1909 |
| BOHEMIA | 4,522 | M. Dabovitch | 16th May 1909 |
| AFRICA | 4,750 | F. Badessich | 1st June 1909 |

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Captain | To sail about |
|---|---|---|---|
| VORWAERTS | 5,090 | B. Bednarz | 28th Apr. 1909 |
| * AUSTRIA | 7,858 | B. Cobol | 29th May 1909 |

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS.

Are issued, to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers' Season (March, April and May) all the Steamers of the direct Line will call on their Homeward voyages first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

| Steamers. | Tons | Captain. | To sail on or about. |
|---|---|---|---|
| FRANZ FERDINAND | 6,046 | E. Nitsche | 27th April 1909. |

For further particulars regarding passages, apply to,

W. DENSO,
Agent,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Coy

Sassoon House 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay

### ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

| Steamers | Tons. | Captain. | Date. |
|---|---|---|---|
| SCINDIA | 6104 | W. Kelso | 28th April, 1909. |
| CASTALIA | 6388 | J. Hamilton | 18th May, 1909. |
| HLYSIA | 6363 | A. Hale | 25th May, 1909. |
| MASSILIA | 5391 | J. Thomson | 15th June, 1909. |
| OLYMPIA | 5174 | A. Tait | 22nd June, 1909. |
| CARCASSIA | 6716 | C. F. Osborne R. N. R. | 14th July, 1909. |
| SCINDIA | 5106 | Wm. Kelso | 29th July, 1909. |
| CASTALIA | 6388 | J. Hamilton | 19th Aug. 1909. |
| HLYSIA | 6363 | A. Hale | 23rd Aug. 1909. |
| MASSILIA | 5391 | J. Thomson | 16th Sept. 1909. |
| OLYMPIA | 5174 | A. Tait | 27th Sept. 1909. |
| CIRCASSIA | 6716 | C. F. Osborne, R. N. R. | 11th Oct. 1909. |
| SCINDIA | 5106 | Wm. Kelso | 27th Oct. 1909. |
| CASTALIA | 6388 | J. Hamilton | 16th Nov. 1909. |
| ELYSIA | 6363 | A. Haig | 27th Nov. 1909. |

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Bombay to Suez | 385 |
| Bombay to Portsaid | 418 |
| Bombay to Marseilles | 573 |
| Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea) | 605 |
| Bombay to London from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across continent | 653 |
| Bombay to New York | 792 |
| Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea) | 990 |
| Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool | 1038 |

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

## BANKS.

### CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

| | |
|---|---|
| CAPITAL | £1,200,000 |
| RESERVE FUND | £1,575,000 |
| RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS | £1,200,000 |

HEAD OFFICE,

2, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Hamburg. | Medan, Deli (Sumatra). | Foochow |
| Bombay | Singapore. | Saigon. |
| Karachi. | Kwala Lumpor | Shanghai. |
| Calcutta. | Bangkok. | Tientsin. |
| Madras | Batavia. | Hankow. |
| Rangoon: | Samarang. | Yokohama. |
| Colombo | Sourabaya. | Kobe. |
| Penang. | Manilla. | New York. |
| Thaiping (Perak). | Cebu (Philippines). | |
| Ipoh (Perak). | Hongkong. | |

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.

J. GREIG
AGENT

ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY

### THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

| | |
|---|---|
| CAPITAL PAID-UP | Yen 24,000,000 |
| RESERVE FUNDS | " 15,500 000 |

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Anking-Hsien | Liaoyang | Peking |
| Changchung | Lyoo | San Francisco |
| Chefoo | Nagasaki (Makden) | Shanghai |
| Dairen (Dalny) | Newchwang | Tientsin |
| Hankow | New York | Tokyo |
| Honolulu | Osaka | |
| Hongkong | Ryojun (Port Arthur) | |
| Kobe | | |
| London | | |

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London And Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted,

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings,
SIR'S ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

### THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Subscribed Capital | Rs. | 20,00,000 |
| Paid up Capital | " | 14,00,000 |
| Reserve Fund | " | 1,30,000 |

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and Bombay.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000 provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 be maintained.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted,

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Standard Buildings, Bombay, Sept, 1908.

### NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

| | |
|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL | £1,600,000 |
| PAID UP CAPITAL | £ 800,000 |
| RESERVE FUND | £ 700,000 |

HEAD OFFICE:

7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON

BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Calcutta. | Delhi. | Nowera-Eliya. |
| Bombay | Tuticorin. | Aden (Camp.) |
| Madras. | Chittagong. | Aden, (Steamer Point.) |
| Karachi. | Bangoon. | Zanzibar. |
| Cawnpore. | Mandalay. | Mombasa |
| Lahore | Colombo. | Nairobi. |
| Amritsar, | Kandy, | Entebbe, |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS,

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS,

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

### WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,

BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted. Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
66 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

## BANKS.

### COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MUREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge

COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.

PASSENGERS met on Arrival and

BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance sheet will be sent on application

HEAD OFFICE:

16, CHARING CROSS LONDON.

### HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

| | |
|---|---|
| Paid up Capital | $ 15,000,000 |
| Reserve Liability of Proprietors | $ 15,000,000 |
| Silver Reserve Fund | $ 14,500,000 |
| Gold Reserve Fund | £ 1,500,000 |

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager*

LONDON BANKERS:

LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD

LONDON COMMITTEE

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman,
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).

A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, } *London Managers*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| AMOY. | HONGKONG. | RANGOON. |
| BANGKOK. | KOBE. | SAIGON. |
| BATAVIA. | LONDON. | SAN FRANCISCO |
| BOMBAY. | LYONS. | SHANGHAI |
| CALCUTTA | MANILA. | SINGAPORE |
| COLOMBO. | NAGASAKI. | SOURABAYA |
| FOOCHOW. | NEW YORK. | TIENTSIN. |
| HAMBURG. | PEKING. | YOKOHAMA |
| HANKOW. | PENANG. | YOKOLO. |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum secured amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
*Agent*

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

### THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

| | |
|---|---|
| CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED | Rs. 1,00,00,000 |
| CAPITAL CALLED UP | " 50,00,000 |
| RESERVE FUND | " 1,75,000 |

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co. (Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA, Esq., (of Messrs. Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggar.)
KHETSEY KHAIBEY, Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Huraundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq., (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C.I.E.

### CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

### NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

### JEWELLED PENDANTS

SET WITH

DIAMONDS, RUBIES,

EMERALDS, SAPPHIRES,

OLIVINES, TOURMALINE,

AMETHYSTS, TOPAZ,

TURQUOISE, OPAL,

PEARLS, &c.

We have in Stock Various Combinations of these Precious and Semi-precious Stones in pendant form which affords a Selection unsurpassed in the East. The prevailing fashions of the day in their most Select form.

Range of Prices from Rs. 15

We have a large Selection of Gold and Platinum Necklets to Suit any pendant; at prices ranging from Rs. 17.

### MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

### REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

LA FLOR DE NERALDO.

| | | Weight per cent. lb. | oz. | Per box. Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Admirals | In boxes of 25 | 1 | 13 | 17 | 8 |
| Prince de Monaco. | " 50 | 1 | 8½ | 25 | 0 |
| Bouquets | " 25 | 1 | 5 | 16 | 0 |
| Bouquet Elegantes | " 25 | 1 | 5 | 10 | 0 |
| Regalia Metropole | " 50 | 1 | 8½ | 17 | 8 |
| LA FLOR DE HENRY CLAY. | | | | | |
| Regalia de la Reina. | In boxes of 25 | 1 | 8 | 13 | 12 |
| Regalia Preciosa Extra Fina | " 25 | 1 | 5 | 13 | 12 |
| Regentes | " 25 | 1 | 14 | 13 | 0 |
| Britanica Chica | " 50 | 1 | 7½ | 23 | 0 |
| Dalias | " 50 | 1 | 1 | 15 | 0 |
| BOCK. | | | | | |
| Plaisir Imperial | In boxes of 25 | 1 | 12 | 16 | 0 |
| Favorcidos | " 50 | 1 | 2½ | 15 | 0 |
| Perfectos Extra | " 25 | 1 | 11 | 17 | 8 |
| LA CORONA. | | | | | |
| Bayaderas | In boxes of 50 | 1 | 5 | 15 | 0 |
| Puritanos Extra Fina | " 50 | 1 | 5½ | 17 | 12 |
| Austriacos | " 25 | 2 | 1 | 17 | 8 |
| LA INTIMIDAD. | | | | | |
| Rosas Extra Fina | In boxes of 50 | 1 | 6½ | 12 | 0 |
| Claveles | " 50 | 1 | 5 | 14 | 0 |
| A. DE VILLAR Y. VILLAR. | | | | | |
| Alicantes | In boxes of 25 | 1 | 9 | 15 | 0 |
| Regalia de la Reina | " 25 | 1 | 4 | 11 | 0 |
| Non plus Ultra | " 50 | 1 | 8½ | 35 | 0 |
| Arturos | " 25 | 1 | 12 | 17 | 8 |
| Deleites | " 25 | 1 | 1 | 12 | 0 |
| Especials | " 50 | 1 | 8½ | 15 | 0 |
| LA ROSA AROMATICA. | | | | | |
| Aromaticos | In boxes of 25 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 8 |
| Regalia Corona | " 50 | 1 | 5 | 11 | 0 |

### DUTCH HAVANA CIGARS.

| | | Rs. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| La Lista Regalia Elegante | per box of 50 | 2 | 12 |
| Cherry Brandy, very popular | " 50 | 3 | 0 |
| Natural Principes Bouquets | " 50 | 3 | 4 |
| Rarezas | " 50 | 3 | 8 |
| La Fortuna, Diplomaticos | " 50 | 4 | 0 |
| La Bolsa, Imperiales | " 50 | 5 | 0 |
| Las Hermanas Mexican | " 50 | 5 | 4 |
| Mi Bella, Delicious Smoke | " 50 | 5 | 8 |
| La Flor De Medana, Dainties | " 50 | 6 | 0 |
| El Sol, Imperiales | " 25 | 4 | 0 |
| La Bolsa Superiores | " 25 | 4 | 8 |
| Primissima, Exceptionales | " 50 | 7 | 0 |

### EL ALICANTO.

Extra Flor Fina.

In square boxes of 50 ... per box ... Rs. 6 0

The above are packed in cedar wood inside, and Vacuum tin outside, in fine condition,

CIGARS MADE IN BREMEN.

| | | Rs. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dona Anna with Gold foil | per box of 50 | 12 | 0 |
| Vera, Flor Fina | " 25 | 6 | 8 |
| Flor de Alma, Silver foil | " 25 | 4 | 0 |

Liberal discount is allowed to Messrs and Clubs, and on orders for 500 and upwards.

### THEODORO VAFIADIS AND CO.,

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Gold Capsule, Is

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Insist on having it.

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ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.

Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies, WITH PROFITS.

| Age next Birthday. | Assurances of Rs. 1000 payable at Death. Whole Life Premiums | Premiums Limited to 10 years. | 15 years. | 20 years. | Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 15 years. | 20 years. | 25 years. | Age next Birthday. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | |
| 20 | 21 10 | 48 8 | 36 6 | 30 7 | 64 5 | 47 6 | 37 11 | 20 |
| 25 | 24 2 | 53 5 | 39 4 | 33 0 | 64 13 | 48 0 | 38 7 | 25 |
| 30 | 27 4 | 56 13 | 42 13 | 36 8 | 65 10 | 49 0 | 3 11 | 30 |
| 35 | 31 5 | 62 4 | 47 1 | 39 13 | 66 12 | 50 3 | 41 10 | 35 |
| 40 | 396 11 | 68 13 | 52 5 | 44 9 | 68 11 | 53 14 | 44 10 | 0 |
| 45 | 43 14 | 76 7 | 56 13 | ... | 71 11 | 55 13 | ... | 45 |

*Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.*

E. F. ALLUM,
*General Manager.*

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EVERY YEAR, since 1865, the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 Sums Assured PER ANNUM, a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

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ACCUMULATED FUNDS .....£12,000,000
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INVESTMENTS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES and lodged with the OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

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MARVEL UPON MARVEL!

NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR,

but without running a doctor's bill or falling into the deep ditch of quackery, may safely, speedily and economically cure himself without the knowledge of a second party. By the introduction of

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

THERAPION

a complete revolution has been wrought in this department of medical science, whilst thousands have been restored to health and happiness who for years previously had been merely dragging out a miserable existence.

THERAPION No. 1—The Sovereign Remedy for discharges, superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases.

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THERAPION is obtainable of principal Chemists or from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Road, Hampstead, London. Price in England 2/9. In ordering, state which of the three numbers required, and see that word "THERAPION" appears on British Government Stamp affixed to every genuine package.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

NOTICE.

MRS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay, having REMOVED from Edinburgh to "Elmswood," 52, Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, London, S. E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARG

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's s.s. "VORWAERTS" from JAPAN, and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 8 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain METCALFE, will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days from date of discharge of the respective cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys can be allowed after the seven days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

APPLICATIONS for SURVEY must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place at latest on the morning of the Seventh Day.

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's s.s. "GISELA" from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, via KARACHI, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 1 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain METCALFE, will attend every morning to survey damages and all claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days from date of discharge of the respective cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Survey can be allowed after the seven days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

APPLICATIONS for Survey must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place at latest on the morning of the Seventh Day.

W. DENSO.
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ON and from the 1st May, 1909, the following STATIONS on the KOTAH SIWAI MADHOPUR EXTENSION of the Nagda-Muttra Railway will be OPENED for Goods Traffic :—

KESHORAO PATAN.
INDARGARH.
SIWAI MADHOPUR.

2. On and from the same date KOTAH JUNCTION STATION will be OPENED for Booking of Goods and Coaching Traffic.

3. The name of Kotah Station now opened for Coaching Traffic will be altered to Kotah City.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 24th April, 1909.

CAUTIONARY NOTICE.

WHEREAS THERMOS LIMITED of 8, Long Lane Aldersgate, in the City of London, England, is the proprietor of Indian Exclusive Privilege or Letters Patent No. 94 of 1907.

And whereas the said THERMOS LIMITED is also the proprietor of a Trade Mark consisting of the word "THERMOS" which Trade-Mark has been Registered in the United Kingdom and Declarations in respect thereof Registered in India.

And whereas it has come to the knowledge of the said THERMOS LIMITED that Flasks are being imported into India which infringe the said Indian Patent and the said Trade-Mark.

Notice is hereby given that all THERMOS FLASKS manufactured by the said THERMOS LIMITED are marked as follow :—Engl. Patent Thermos No 4421-04 and that all Flasks or Bottles not so marked and all Flasks or Bottles not the manufacture of the said Thermos Limited which utilise a vacuum produced on the Thermos principal are infringements of the said Indian Patent rights and such Flasks or Bottles if bearing the word "Thermos" without the above Patent number are also infringements of the said Trade-Mark rights.

And that legal proceedings will be adopted against Infringers to uphold and enforce such rights to the fullest extent.

REMFRY & SON,
Solicitors & Patent Agents, Calcutta,
SMETHAM, BYRNE & Co.,
Solicitors Bombay.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner, for the City of Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Bombay Time), on FRIDAY, the 11th day of June, 1909, for the SUPPLY of POSITIVE and INFERENTIAL WATER METERS.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, etc., may, on payment of Rs. 5, be obtained from the Undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount, will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
J. LACEY,
Storekeeper, Municipality.

Storekeeper's Office,
Chinchpokli, 26th April, 1909.

RANGOON MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the President, Rangoon Municipality, up to 1 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd day of May, 1909, for the SUPPLY of 20,000 tons of the best quality of BOMBAY STONE BALLAST. Tenders to state the rate per ton of 20 c.ft : delivered and stacked ready for measurement at the Stone Depot Dunneedaw, or such other depot anywhere on the river bank as may be ordered.

The specifications, terms and conditions may be obtained at the Office of the Chief Engineer, on payment of Re. 1 per set.

Each tender must be accompanied by a receipted Municipal Chalan for Rs. 1,000 and must be superscribed "Stone ballast supply."

No Tender will be considered unless strictly in accordance with the terms and conditions.

The successful Tenderer will be required to deposit a further sum of Rs. 4,000 to complete the required security.

The Municipal Committee does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender, or to assign reasons for the rejection of any tender.

By Order,
R. O. WALES,
Secretary,
Rangoon Municipality, Rangoon.

Rangoon 17th April, 1909.

DR. LAZARUS'S
ESSENCE OF CHIRETTA.

This invaluable preparation has been known to the public for years. Its medicinal virtues have been most searchingly tested. It has most unquestionably proved itself to be the remedy for all Bilious and Liver complaints. In bottles Rs. 1-8-0, 2-8-0, and 4-0-0.

E. J. LAZARUS & CO.,
MEDICAL HALL, BENARES.

"H. James Rainey, Esq., of Koolnah, Jessore, writes :—"Having derived deal of benefit from the use of your 'Essence of Chiretta' (combined with very small doses of quinine), both as prophilactic and anti-periodic for intermittent fevers of a malarious type, which would not yield to the usual remedies employed, and which disease is very prevalent in the Districts of Lower Bengal, in particular those parts bordering on the Sonodarban, I think it incumbent on me to acquaint you thereof 'pro bono publico.'

You are welcome to give this letter all the publicity you may deem necessary in order that this excellent remedy of yours may become generally known."

LEUCODERMA SPECIFICO.

THIS IS A NEW INVENTION IN THE world of medicine. It cures with wonderful efficacy Leucoderma (white leprsy), Lepra Vulgaris, and all other white spots situated on any part of the human frame. Rs. 4 for internal and external use.—A. WHITE & Co., Chemists, 6 Tooliygange Calcutta.

# TENDERS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE SUPERSTRUCTURE OF THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL, CALCUTTA.

IT is hereby notified that Tenders are invited by the Trustees of the Victoria Memorial for the CONSTRUCTION of the SUPERSTRUCTURE of the VCTORIA MEMORIAL.

Contractors desirous of tendering, should apply for the particulars and conditions of tender at once. They are also requested to send in with their application testimonials of previous large works or a list of any important architectural works or buildings carried out by them.

*Apply by letter only to—*

THE SECRETARY to the TRUSTEES of the VICTORIA MEMORIAL,
St. Paul's Cathedral Avenue—Maidan,
Bhawanipur P. O.
CALCUTTA.

# ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & Co., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the SUPPLY of Machinery and Erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, etc.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description Cotton Presses, Half Presses and Finishers for Half-Pressed Bales, Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and rope Gearing Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter, Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Water Carts, Tanks, etc.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our foundry.

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As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.

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Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.

For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cock etc., Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamonds Silver, and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock.

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BRANCH FACTORY—CARNAC IRON WORKS,
OPPOSITE VICTORIA DOCKS.

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THE

Bombay Gazette

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1909.

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A CONCERT

Will be given in the Y. M. C. A. Hall, Wodehouse Road, Fort,

On TUESDAY April 27TH, at 9-15 p.m.

Besides several items by the Glee Club, the following ladies and gentlemen will contribute to the Programme :—

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Messrs. COLLINGE, E. GELLETT and H. A. DENNIS.

INSTRUMENTAL.

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THE QUESTION OF THE MOMENT!
CAN ENGLAND BE INVADED ?
ITS POSSIBILITIES.

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HOW THEY WILL DEFEND GREAT BRITAIN AGAINST FOREIGN ATTACK!

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STIRRING FILM DEPICTING SCENES IN DEFENCE OF OLD ENGLAND'S BULWARKS.

DON'T MISS THIS

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ENGLAND'S FIRST LINE OF DEFENCE.

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Prices Rs. 2 and 1, Annas 8 and 4.

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Entire Change of Programme Sunday,

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WE have OPENED a FACTORY at Ahmedabad to manufacture the well-known glue on a large scale.

This glue is pure and suitable for printers and book-binders for general use. A trial is solicited.

For further particulars, please apply to our Bombay firm, Messrs. KAGDI YASINBHAI RAHIMBHAI, Glue Merchants, Erskine Road, Nul Bazar, Bombay.

A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL
SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has by its reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising such as

| | |
|---|---|
| SCROFULA, | BAD LEGS, |
| SCURVY, | BLOTCHES, |
| ECZEMA, | SPOTS, |
| BLOOD POISON, | BLACKHEADS |
| ULCERS, | PIMPLES, |
| SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES, | AND SORES OF ALL KINDS |

It is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes :—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit, until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'" —June 15, 1903.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say : "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

*Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.*

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GANIBHAI HUSANBHAI,
LARGEST GLUE MERCHANTS IN BOMBAY.

All Varieties of pure COUNTRY GLUE supplied in large or small quantities.

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BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements, Annual Subscription in advance, Rs. 10. Single copy Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Green Street.

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of England and having one little girl, aged 10, would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate; Excellent references.—W, care of this Office.

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ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Offices have been MOVED from the premises in Armenian Lane and Hudson Street, and are now located at 2 GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all kinds of Printing Work Binding, Stationery, etc.

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FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty upper storied HOUSE, at Bangalore, with excellent grounds, out-offices and stabling, having loose-boxes arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. For particulars apply to No. 858, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

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GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIES.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants Patronised by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants whom we guarantee. For Bombay Rs. 2, Moffrell Rs. 3 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 81, Ch, G, 2s, (First Floor), Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh Rs 6 Apply Box No. 408, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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| | |
|---|---|
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|---|---|---|
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1909.

# COMMERCIAL NEWS.

## BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING.] [26TH APRIL, 1909.

### IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

| Packages. | Value. | From | Importer. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | | |
| 1 Box Sovs ..... | 3,337 | Aden ..... | O. Heerjee. |
| Gold Coins ..... | 6,588 | | |
| 1 Box Sovs ..... | 3,000 | Suez..... | G. Radhakisendas. |
| 1 Parcel Sovs ... | 8,902 | Constantinople. | M. Cohen & Fils. |
| Gold Coins ..... | 4,810 | | |
| 2 Bundles Rs..... | 3,400 | Gwadhar... | Joomabhoy Karnoo. |
| 2 Parcels Silver... | 20 | London ... | Yokoh a m a Bank. |

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER BY RAIL on 23rd April, 1909.

| By | Bars. | Ounces. |
|---|---|---|
| G. I. P. Railway..... | 20 | 24,586 |
| B.B. & C.I. Railway. | 26 | 31,498 |

### FINANCIAL.

**Bank Rates:—**

Bank of England... 2½ per cent. from 1st April
Bank of Bengal ... 7 per cent. ,, 18th March
Bank of Bombay... 7 per cent. ,, 14th Jan.
Bank of Madras ... 8 per cent. ,, 28th Jan.

**Money :—**

The Bank of Bombay cash balance is Rs. 8 lacs down.

**Exchange :—**

The Market opened to-day at 1s. 3 15-16d. T. T., but with business 1s. 3 31-32d. T. T. was practicable in some quarters. The enquiry for remittance however has been trifling. There has been a small enquiry for demand at 1s. 3 31-32d. Credits are steady at 1s. 4 3-32d. 3 months' sight with few bills offering. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

| | |
|---|---|
| T. T. on London | 1s. 3 15-16d. |
| Demand Draft | 1s. 3 31-32d. |
| Credits—3 months' sight .. | 1s. 4 3-32d. |
| Do 6 months' sight... | 1s. 4 5-32d. |
| Do 2 months' sight—France | 169 |
| Do 3 months' sight—Marks | 137 1-2 |
| Hongkong—30 days' sight... | 132 |
| Yokohama—30 days' sight ... | 151 1-2 |
| Shanghai—30 days' sight ... | 174 1-2 |

**Government Paper :—**

The Market this morning opened quiet at 94 5-16 for cash and the settlement and 94 7-16 for the second settlement and closes 1-16 higher with buyers. There was not much doing in the early part of the day, but in the afternoon buyers became more confident.

We quote :—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Cash ... ... ... | 94-6 |
| 1st Settlement ... ... | 94-8 |
| 2nd Settlement ... ... | 94-8 |

**Bullion :—**

Bar Silver in London on Saturday closed unchanged and steady at 24 pence for cash and two months' delivery, but New York was 1-8 down at 52 1-8. Locally the market opened at 60 7-8 ex-duty but at the close there are buyers at 61. Forward rates are given below. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote :—

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| English Bar Gold ... ... ... | 24 | 4 | 0 |
| Australian Bar Gold ... ... ... | 24 | 3 | 0 |
| Bombay Bar Gold ... ... ... | 24 | 1 | 0 |
| English Shield Sovereigns ... ... | 15 | 4 | 0 |
| English Dragon Sovereigns ... ... | 15 | 3 | 0 |
| Silver ex Duty—Ready ... ... | 61 | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto 1st Settlement ... | 61 | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto 2nd Settlement ... | 61 | 3 | 0 |

### COTTON.

**Market Report :—**

There was a steadier tone in the market on opening this morning and prices were quoted about Rs. 2 per candy higher, but the demand continues limited as exporters are doing little or nothing. At the close rates are steady as under.

Prices at Colaba for ready cotton were stiffer, but the enquiry was again limited and only about 2,000 bales changed hands.

**QUOTATIONS :—**

| | Rs. | Delivery. |
|---|---|---|
| Fine M. G. Broach ... ... | 260 | May. |
| Good M. G. Broach ... ... | 250 | March 1910 |
| Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ... | 245 | May. |
| Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon ... | 240 | ,, |
| Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola ... | 235 | ,, |
| Fine M. G. Amraoti... ... ... | 235 | ,, |
| Fine M. G. Muttia ... ... ... | 230 | ,, |
| F. G. M. G. Khandeish ... ... | 225 | ,, |
| Fine M. G. Khandeish ... ... | 220 | ,, |
| Fine M. G. Bengals ... ... | 230 | ,, |
| F. G. H. G. Bengals ... ... | 190½ | Jan. 1910 |
| Good Westerns ... ... ... | 234 | May. |
| Good Saw Ginned Dharwar. ... | 250 | ,, |

**Liverpool Opener :—**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Opening Tone ... ... ... | Firm. | |
| Estimated Sales ... ... | 8,000 | Bales. |
| Total Imports ... ... | 3,000 | ,, |

**Future Delivery Prices :—**

| Apl.-May | May.-June | June.-July | July.-Aug. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5 40 | 5 39 | 5 41 | 5 45 |
| +07 | +06 | +05 | +06 |

| Aug.-Sept. | Sept.-Oct. | Oct.-Nov. | Nov.-Dec. | Dec.-Jan. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5 41 | 5 38 | 5 35 | 5 34 | 5 33 |
| +05 | +05 | +05 | +05 | +05 |

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**Linseed :—**

The market is steady with a moderate business doing.

We quote :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ready ... ... ... | Rs. | 7 | 11 0 B. T. |
| April-May ... ... | ,, | 8 | 2 0 B. T. |

RAPESEED :—
The market quiet with little doing.
We quote :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ready Brown-Kutni ... | Rs. | 6 | 14 0 B. T. |
| Ready Yellow Guzerat ... | ,, | 7 | 7 0 B. T. |
| April-May, Brown-Delhi ... | ,, | 7 | 8 3 R. T. |

POPPYSEED :—
The market is quiet but steady as under :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ready ... ... ... ... | Rs. | 9 | 10 0 |

CASTORSEED :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ready ... ... ... | Rs. | 30 | 8 0 |
| Apl.-May ... ... ... | ,, | 6 | 3 0 R. T. |

Tone—Firm.

COTTONSEED :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ready ... ... ... | Rs. | 24 | 0 0 |

Tone—Quiet.

WHEAT—
The market dull and prices are declining.
We quote :—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| White Delhi, Apl-May ... | Rs. | 6 | 0 0 | R.T. |
| White Pessi, 5 p. c. Apl.-May | | 6 | 2 0 | ,, |
| Soft Red Ready ... ... | | 41 | 0 | 0 per candy |

### THE SHARE MARKET.

The Share Market is closed owing to the death of a certified broker.

### RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m. yesterday :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton ... ... ... | 7,021 | bales. |
| Wheat ... ... ... | 43,788 | cwts. |
| Linseed ... ... ... | 13,011 | ,, |
| Rapeseed ... ... ... | 10,527 | ,, |
| Gingelly seed ... ... | 226 | ,, |
| Poppyseed... ... ... | 12,346 | ,, |
| Groundnuts ... ... | 963 | ,, |
| Castorseed... ... ... | 4,058 | ,, |
| Rice ... ... ... | 2,487 | ,, |
| Myrabollams ... ... | 1,800 | ,, |
| Cottonseed ... ... ... | 12,631 | ,, |
| Mowrassed... ... ... | Nil | |
| Gram ... ... ... | 2,562 | ,, |
| Joowar ... ... ... | 1,747 | ,, |
| Maize ... ... ... | Nil | |

### BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 24th April 1909, as compared with the statement of 17th April 1909 :—

| LIABILITIES. | Apr. 17 Rs. | April 24. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Capital ..... | 1,00,00,000 | 1,00,00,000 |
| Reserve Fund ..... | 1,01,00,000 | 1,01,00,000 |
| Public Deposits at Head Office ..... | 38,35,796 | 33,41,304 |
| Public Deposits at Branches ..... | 80,88,848 | 87,76,793 |
| Other Deposits ..... | 7,71,09,269 | 7,86,59,849 |
| Post Bills ..... | 19,602 | 19,602 |
| Sundries ..... | 22,51,154 | 23,42,156 |
| Rs.... | 11,14,54,669 | 11,32,39,704 |
| ASSETS. | | |
| Government Securities..... | 1,56,93,893 | 1,57,54,358 |
| Other authorised Securities. | 18,71,421 | 17,44,750 |
| Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities ... | 1,98,49,866 | 2,08,77,534 |
| Loans do. do. | 2,78,61,889 | 2,87,86,703 |
| Bills discounted and purchased ..... | 1,86,73,998 | 1,93,87,544 |
| Dead Stock ..... | 3,08,991 | 3,09,141 |
| Stamps ..... | 5,778 | 5,698 |
| Bullion ..... | 14,43,118 | 6,79,451 |
| Balances with other Banks. | 5,35,647 | 6,23,855 |
| Sundries ..... | 3,43,934 | 3,51,370 |
| Cash ..... | 2,53,62,184 | 2,45,53,350 |
| | 11,14,54,669 | 11,32,39,704 |

### DAILY EXPORTS—APRIL 26.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Scindia s—15 bales wool, B Hurbham ; 52 bales wool, D Nagjee and Co ; 53 bales wool, M Ramjeedas ; 15 bales wool, A H Mowjee and Co ; 25 bales wool, L Pudamsee and Co ; 1 bale cotton, Djwadkar and Co ; 50 bales cotton fly K Visram and Co ; 12,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Scindia s—10 bales twist, Greaves Cotton and Co.

FOR HULL.

Glenelg s—449 cwts castorseed T Nowroji ; 20,793 cwts cottonseed, A Khimjee.

FOR HAVRE.

Clan Graham s—500 cwts myrabollams, W Bechar ; 100 bales cotton, Prier de Sovner and Co ; 125 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Planet Neptune s—110 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 996 cwts linseed, J. Fachiri ; 999 cwts poppyseed, 3,864 cwts rapeseed, 3,728 cwts poppyseed, E. D. Sassoon and Co ; 5,260 cwts poppyseed, 4,000 cwts linseed, 1,000 cwts teelseed, 26,517 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros ; 6,000 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Bros ; 385 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 1,000 cwts rapeseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co ; 300 bales hemp R. Reeve and Co ; 385 bales cotton E Spinner and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Netherlee s—390 cwts hides Nizamudin and Co, 100 cwts gun, P. Jethsbhoy.

FOR MARSHILLES.

Planet Neptune s—1,996 cwts rapeseed, John Fachiri.

Scindia s—201 cwts mustardseed, J. Fachiri.

Grafford Hall s—1,808 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros ; 5,445 cwts, wheat, J. Fackeri.

FOR GENOA.

Kt of the Thistle s—500 bales cotton, P. Vishram and Co ; 403 bales cotton, A. Blascheck and Co ; 5,000 cwts rapeseed, Shaw Wallace and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Koerber s—3 bales cotton, The Bombay Company ; 112 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 550 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co ; 21 bales hides, Schroder Smidt and Co ; 4,000 cwts linseed, K Nixon and Co ; 105 cwts gum, T V and Godsey Bros ; 125 cwts olibanum, Nurbheram and Co.

Vorwaerts s—224 bales cotton Ralli Bros ; 340 bales cotton, Ralli Bros

FOR VENICE.

Koerber s—300 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co ; 2,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

Vorwaerts s—2,000 cwts linseed, 250 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR FIUME.

Koerber s—1,004 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR BOURGAS.

Koerber s—10 bales twist, Greaves Cotton and Co.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Vorwaerts s—999 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HONKONG.

Oceana s—300 bales twist, David Sassoons and Co ; 12 cases opium, The Bombay and Persia S N Co ; 108 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co ; 3 1/2 chests opium, C Bomanjee and Co.

Socotra s—1,314 cwts ivory, K N Meanee and Co ; 35 cwts black aloes, Took Kee ; 19 cwts storax ; K Peerbhoy.

Delhi s—550 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Oceana s—51 chests opium A R J Abraham ; 8 chests opium, J Somermall ; 31 1-2 chests opium C. Bomanjee ; 14 chests opium C Ebrahim and Co ; 12 chests opium, Tata Sons and Co ; 21 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co ; 25 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Socotra s—700 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

### ARRIVAL.

### Per s. s. "Vorwaerts" April 26.

The following list of passengers arrived here by the Austrian Lloyd's s. s. "Vorwaerts" from Japan and intermediate ports on Sunday morning :—

Beckmann, Mr
Clar, Mr Max
Dastur, Mrs K A and Child
Hass, Mr R
Layard, Mr E C
Lessler, Mrs and Child
Mario, Mr C
Meyer, Mr O
Micrálachi, Mr A S
Ross, Mr Thos A
Setna, Mr B S
Setna, Mrs S D
Setna, Miss S S
Setna, Miss K S
Tata, Mr K M
Wallach Mr Carl.

### PER S. S. "CASTALIA" APRIL. 28.

The Anchor Line s. s. "Castalia" is due to arrive here on the morning of the 28th instent with following passengers.

Rev. B. T. Badley
Mrs. Badley, 2 children & infant
Mr. J. R. Dain
Mrs. M. Kenny
Master J. Kenny
Mr. C. Y. Lyon
Mrs. Lyon & 2 infants
Engineer-Lt. W. J. Michell
Mr. H. Nutt

# DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

DATTA—April 25, at the Cama Hospital, Bombay, the wife (youngest daughter of the late Rev. Baba Padmanji, Bombay) of D. N. P. Datta, Esqr. M. D. Civil Surgeon, Hoshiarpur, Punjab, of a son. [English papers please copy.]

DEATH.

TUBACK—April 26, at Khetwady, near Cama Bagh, Bombay, Dorsabhoy, son of Mr. Meherwanjee Pestonjee Tuback. Funeral will take place this (Tuesday) morning at 7 o'clock (B. T).

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

MARTIN—MITFORD—April 19, at St. John's in the Wilderness, Naini Tal, by the Ven. Archdeacon Clarke, Cecil Stephen Bignold Martin, 90th Punjabis, eldest son of S. J. Martin, Esq., of the Pont Renier, Guernsey, and Jonda, Oudh, to Maud Edith, eldest daughter of the Rev. Edward Mitford, Vicar of Hunmanby, Yorkshire.

DEATH.

WHEELER—April 11, at Bangalore, Captain George W heeler (Retired), S. and T. Corps, aged 56.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

# BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 14m. Sun sets, 6h. 59m. High water, 4-6m., 5-46a. Low water, 10-2m.
Bombay Improvement Trust, 4 p.m.
Glee Club Concert Y. M. C. A., 9-15 p.m.
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament, second round commences. Bombay Gymkhana vs. Elphinstone College, at Marine Lines. Bully-off 5-30 p.m.
Middleton's Moving Pictures, opposite Elphinstone High School.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.

Maxim : "No Sluggard ever made his mark."—GEO. MCDONALD.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—May 5th. Full Moon, 5h, 37-8m. p.m., ; May 13th, Last Quarter, 10h. 15-3m. a.m. ; May 19th, New Moon, 7h. 12-0m. p.m. ; May 27th, First Quarter 6h. 57-8m. a.m. ; May 17th, in Perigee, 2-5h. a.m. ; May 1st, in Apogee, 5-4h. a.m. ; May 28th, in Apogee, 10-9h. p.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Wednesday, April 28.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m. The Fazulbhoy Mills, 13 Esplanade Road, 3 p.m. The Crescent Mills, 13 Esplanade Road, 3-10 p.m. Election of a Municipal Councillor by Justices, Municipal Office. Bombay Gymkhana, special general meeting 6-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 13m. Sun sets, 6h. 59m. High water, 5-33m., 7-13a. Low water, 0-41m., 11-31a.

Thursday, April 29.—Oriental Life Assurance Company, Oriental Buildings, 4 p.m. Bombay Telephone Company, Telephone Buildings, 4-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 22m. Sun sets, 7h. 0m. High water, 7-22m., 8-21a. Low water, 1-51m., 1-2a.

Friday, April 30.—Sun rises, 6h. 12m. Sun sets, 7h. 0m. High water, 8-42m., 9-3a. Low water, 2-38m., 2-8a.

Saturday, May 1.—Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races. Sun rises, 6h. 11m. Sun sets, 7h. 0m. High water, 9-27m., 9-35a. Low water, 3-11m. 2-57a.

Sunday, May, 2.—3rd Sunday after Easter. Sun rises, 6h. 10m. Sun sets, 7h. 0m. High water, 10-4m., 10-4a. Low water, 3-40m., 3-40a.

ARRIVAL OF THE SCINDIA.—His Highness the Maharaja Scindia of Gowalior has arrived in Bombay and put up in his bungalow at Hornby Vellard.

BURGLARY IN MAHIM.—A report has been made to the police that the premises of N. G. Potdar, a Hindu living in Mahim, were entered sometime on Sunday night and ornaments valued at Rs. 500 were stolen from a trunk.

LECTURE.—Mr. Ernest Wood will lecture in English at the Hall of the Theosophical Society (21, Hornby Road, Fort) this evening at 6-30 p. m. Subject :—"Occultism, Magic and Sorcery." Mr. J. J. Vimadalal will preside.

POSTAL NOTICE—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and Delagoa Bay per extra s.s. "Governeur" will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 p.m., on Thursday the 29th instant. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

PROF. D. D. KAPADIA'S LECTURE.—The fifth lecture of the season under the auspices of the "Dnyan Prasarak Mandali" will be delivered in Gujarati at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute at 7 p.m. (S. T.), to-day by Professor Dinshaw Darabji Kapadia, M.A. B.Sc, of the College of Science, Poona. The topic selected for the evening is "How to observe and identify the Stars in the Heavens." This will be the first of his two lectures on the subject and will be illustrated with lantern slides specially prepared for the occasion. The lecture is open to the public, front seats being reserved for ladies and members of the Mandali as usual.

LIEUT.-COLONEL BANNERMAN.—Lieut-Colonel William Barney Bannerman M. D., B. Sc., I. M. S., has been granted the degree of Doctor of Science in the department of Public Health of the Edinburgh University. The subject of his thesis was "The Action of the Bacillus Pestis on certain Carbo-Hydrates and Allied Bodies in Liquid Media; and the advantage or disadvantage of employing such Media for the Manufacture of Anti-Plague Vaccine." Lieut-Colonel Bannerman is the Director of the Bombay Bacteriological Laboratory and Consulting Bacteriologist to the Grant Medical College. He went home on eighteen months' furlough in October 1907.

PARSI TITHUL SANITORIUM.—The first block of the Parsi Tithul Sanitorium has just been completed and was opened a few days ago. Though unpretentious, the building is constructed on the most approved principles of sanitation and hygiene. It will amply accommodate three families, providing each with a set of two rooms facing the sea. Tithul is about two miles from Bulsar, and being thus within a few hours' journey from Bombay, the Sanitorium is likely to prove a blessing to the poorer and middle classes of the Parsi community. This charitable institution is largely indebted to Mrs. Hirabai J. Petit, Mrs. Maneckbai P. B. Jijibhoy and Mrs. Bachoobai M. S. Jamsetji who have contributed in all more than ten thousand rupees towards the construction and maintenance of its first building in memories of their parents the late Sir Dinshaw and Lady Sakarbai D. M. Petit and their sister Bai Navazbai P. M. Jeejibhoy.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The monthly meeting of the Society will be held in the Grant College Library to-day (Tuesday) at 5-15 p.m. (S. T.), when the following business will be transacted:—The minutes of the last meeting to be read and confirmed. The draft of a letter by the Managing Committee, re the question of the institution of a new medical diploma of L. G. M. C. will be considered. A paper from Dr. J. J. Modi, L. D. S., (Eng.) on "Some points of interest in Dentistry" will also be read and Drs. S. S. Batlivala and Chundulal Mehta will read short notes on some cases of puerperal fever cured by serum; and Dr. K. M. Dubash will read a short paper on serumtherapy in puerperal fever. Short notes from Dr. A. D. Mody on the last Bombay Medical Congress will also be read.

BAND AT COLABA POINT.—The following is the programme of music to be played by the Band of the 1st Gloucestershire Regiment, at Colaba Point, to-day :—

| | |
|---|---|
| March ..... Arabia ..... | Buck |
| Selection ... Boccaccio ..... | Suppe |
| Serenade ... Stanchen ..... | Czibulka |
| Valse ..... Pres de Toi ..... | Waldteufel |
| Selection ... The Belle of Bohemia ..... | Englander |
| Song ..... Loves old Sweet Song ..... | Malloy |
| Galop ..... Light as a Feather ..... | Nicolai |

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel B. E. Pigott, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteers Rifle Corps will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. H. C. Dane, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day :—

| | |
|---|---|
| March ..... Honor and Glory ..... | Collit |
| Overture ..... The Merry Wives of Windsor ..... | Nicolai |
| Selection ..... Ballet Music in Faust ..... | Gounod |
| Valse ..... Amaretten Tanze ..... | Gung'l |
| Selection ... Haddon Hall ..... | Sullivan |
| Entr' Acte ..... The Polar Star ..... | Sousa |
| Selection ..... Veronique ..... | Messager |

BAND AT ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel. S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 5-45 p.m., to-day :—

| | |
|---|---|
| March American ... Away Down Indiana ..... | Bolde |
| Selection ... The Spring Chicken ..... | Monckton |
| Valse ..... Yon Boating Song ..... | Kral Kaps |
| Polka Song ... La Petite Tonkinoise ..... | Scotts |
| Selection ... Il Trovatore ..... | Dubois |
| Descriptive Galop ..... A Motor Ride ..... | Bidgood |

### THE BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY.

The annual report of the Bombay Telephone Company, Limited, for the year ending December 31st last, which was issued yesterday, states that the net result for the year was a profit of Rs. 1,57,313 including Rs. 4,322-6-7 brought forward from the previous year. Out of this available balance the Directors proposed to pay a dividend of Re. 1-8 per share, equal to 6 per cent, which would absorb Rs. 150,362-8, to transfer Rs. 1,05,000 to depreciation account, and to carry forward the balance of Rs. 1,950-8. During the year under review there had been a net gain of Rs. 10,975 from 56 new subscribers in Bombay; Rs. 4,564 from 28 new subscribers in Karachi ; and Rs. 1,005 from six new subscribers in Ahmedabad, making a total gain of 90 subscribers for the twelve months and yielding an increase in revenue amounting to Rs. 16,544. On the 31st December, 1908, there were 3,001 exchange and private lines working in Bombay, Karachi and Ahmedabad, with a total gross revenue of Rs. 3,35,482.

RE-CONSTRUCTION.

The work of re-construction had been pushed on and the staff had been increased to cope with this ; they incurring extra expenditure, which, however would be only temporary. During the year the whole of the lines in the Fort, Colaba and Mandvi districts had been metallic-circuited and the Mandvi Exchange had been closed, the lines being transferred to the Central Exchange. The majority of the lines in the Byculla Exchange had also been transferred to the Central Exchange, and the work of metallic-circuiting of the lines in the Byculla district was now nearing completion. The whole of the underground cable work, with the exception of that in the Cumballa Hill district, had been completed and was being rapidly brought into use. The improvement in the service due to the metallic-circuiting of the lines, which had been rendered possible by the underground cables, had been very marked, and the disturbances caused by the Tramway Company's Electric Trolley wires, of of which mention was made in the last report, had now been almost obviated. The Directors having fully realised the improvement in the system generally, owing to the underground cables laid and the metallic-circuit work carried out as detailed above, had considered it advisable to proceed immediately with the laying of cables in the Cumballa Hill district, and the work in connection with this had already been commenced. An amount Rs. 3,061 was paid to the Staff as a bonus. Mr. J. Black re-joined the Board in July last, he having resigned his seat in the previous February in order to take up the position of Acting Secretary.

Mr. H. S. Johnston and Mr. D. J. Tata had resigned their seats on the Board, owing to their departure for Europe. Mr. R. J. Tata had been invited to join the Board. Mr. Shapoorji B. Broacha and Mr. J. Black retired by rotation and, being eligible, offered themselves for re-election.

The annual meeting of the shareholders will be held at the Company's office, Bastion Road, on Thursday afternoon.

### FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

| Great Britain. | Continent of Europe. | America. | Australia. | China. | Africa. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Via Teheran Perfect. | Via Teheran Perfect. | Via Brest Perfect. | Via Penang Perfect. | Via Penang Perfect. | Via Aden Perfect. |
| Via Turkey Perfect. | Via Turkey Perfect. | Via Valentia Perfect. | Via Amoor Perfect. | Via Amoor Perfect. | Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect |
| Via Suez Perfect. | Via Suez Perfect. | Via Direct Cable Perfect. | ..... | Via Bhamo Perfect. | Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect. |

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 26th April 1909.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

| Via | Latest Dates. D. | H. | M. | Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs. | Mts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Turkey ... | 26 | 11 | 44 a. m. | 2 | 52 |
| Teheran ,, | 26 | 1 | 15 p. m. | 1 | 44 |
| Suez ..... | 26 | 13 | 15 p. m. | 1 | 42 |

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Honduras, Salvador, Nicaragua and Costa-Rica are subject to censure (23-11-08).

Private telegrams for Messina may be accepted but telegrams for other places in Sicily are subject to heavy delay and can only be accepted at Sender's risk (12-1-09).

Saigon Bangkok Route Interrupted (24-4-09).

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

# POLICE NEWS.

## PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

### ESPLANADE.

*Before Mr. J. W. S. Draeup, Third Presidency Magistrate.*

HUSBAND CUTS HIS WIFE'S NOSE.

Inspector O'Brien charged one Vadhu Genu, a shoemaker, with cutting the nose of his wife, Drupatti, with a penknife. Mr. Athavle, pleader, defended the accused.

The accused pleaded guilty. He stated that the complainant, who was his second wife, had run away to her parents' house twice without his consent. He brought her back, but she wanted to run away a third time. He tried to stop her from going. He was excited and under the influence of liquor at the time, and in the struggle which ensued, he cut her nose.

Mr. Athavle asked that the case might be allowed to be compounded.

The complainant stated that she was willing to compound the case.

His Worship made an order accordingly and discharged the accused.

## HONORARY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

### FORT.

*Before Messrs F. D. Panday (Chairman), and A. R. King.*

Their Worships disposed of 20 cases, including some against victoria drivers for ill-treating animals.

### GIRGAON.

*Before the Hon'ble A. Hill Trevor (Chairman) and Mr. M. J. Shroff.*

Their Worships disposed of 68 cases, including those against hawkers for exposing articles for sale so as to cause obstruction in a public street and against drunkards and persons of disorderly behaviour.

### DADAR.

*Before Dr. B. B. Daderker (Chairman), and A. J. Agabeg.*

Their Worships disposed of 20 cases yesterday morning.

## HYDERABAD NOTES.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, APRIL 20.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL P. J. LUMSDEN, M.B., having proceeded to the hills on two months' privilege leave, Lieutenant Hume, attached to the 2nd Queen's Own Rajput Light Infantry, at Secunderabad, acts as Residency Surgeon.

***

A Talukdarship having recently become vacant, Mr. A. J. Dunlop nominated Mr. Ebrahim Ali, son of Nawab Mufakar Jung, and the Government in due course sanctioned the appointment. A Madras bi-weekly, partly devoted to Hyderabad affairs, has fallen foul of Mr. Dunlop in a leaderette, headed "Mr. Dunlop's Finishing Touch."

***

It is said that in future a knowledge of Urdu will be a 'sine qua non' for employment in H. H. Nizam's Service, and that present employes are to prepare for and pass a prescribed examination on the conditions that failure in the first year will subject the examinee to censure, in the second year to notice that if he fail again he would be retired from the service, and therefore in the third year, pass or retire. These terms are liberal, and it would be a dull brain that is unable to learn to read and write Urdu in three years, provided the age-limit for study have not been passed, which the Finance Minister might regulate.

## MAHOMEDANS AND ENGLISH EDUCATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE"

SIR,—I send you an outline of the aims and objects of this Society referred to in your correspondent "M. A's" letter which appeared in yesterday's "Bombay Gazette." If any English educated Mahomedan desires to be further enlightened on the subject he may communicate in English with the President and Secretary of the Society or meet him in the Society's office at No. 28-30 Undria Street, near J. J. Hospital (west) Bombay. The aims and objects are—

1. To give direct English education to Moslem children side by side with Urdu or any other vernacular the parents may prefer.

2. To memorialize the Government of Bombay to introduce an English course up to the 4th Standard into the Municipal Urdu schools in Bombay in order to bring in children in large numbers.

3. To employ European lady teachers for the English course.

4. To fix the maximum age of six years for children to begin English education.—Yours etc.,

S. M. USUFF.

## BOMBAY NATIVE GENERAL LIBRARY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is a very sad and depressing feature to see that a secretarian spirit has pervaded even a holy shrine like the Bombay Native General Library. In the Managing Committee that is elected this year, there are 5 Parsis and 3 Deccanis, while there is not a single Gujarati Hindu in it, although there are good many active, intelligent and well-known men of this nation of shopkeepers, who are thickly connected with the Library and who contribute a great deal in its welfare.

The Gujarati Hindus are smarting under the pain of seeing base sectarianism entering the Library. They want ajust and fair election. It is heard the Musulman Members are displeased for the same reason.

In fine, it is hoped that the leaders of the Library will pay attention to this complaint, because general institutions are not the birthright and monopoly of any particular race.—Yours, etc.,

A GUJARATI SUBSCRIBER.

ALTHOUGH last year there were no complaints made by the trading community regarding the shortage of wagons and other rolling-stock on Indian railways, observes the Lahore paper, the various Railway Administrations did not slacken their efforts to improve their existing stock and to supplement it by large additions. It is stated that "the additional facilities which have been provided to enable stock to be economically used have placed the railways in a much stronger position to meet the demand of trade for transportation.' During the year 1908 395 engines, 679 coaching vehicles and 9,987 wagons were added to the stock of railways, and 444 engines, 2,063 coaching vehicles and 10,962 wagons were under supply, while sanction was at the same time accorded for a further addition of 59 engines, 139 coaching vehicles and 2,334 wagons. There is certainly good ground for hoping that when trade during the current year revives, the full effect of the substantial additions made to the rolling-stock will be apparent."

## THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, APRIL 26.

Local rain has fallen over the greater part of Northern India, the chief amounts being—Peshawar, Murree, Jaipur and Sambhar, quarter of an inch ; Bikaner, Sirsa and Chakrata, half ; Dehra Dun, three quarters; Meerut, Lucknow and Gorakhpur, quarter ; Darbhanga, two ; Hazaribagh, Dhubri, Sibsagar, Dibrugarh and Mymensingh, half ; Shillong, three quarters ; Cherrapoonjee, one and a half.

The depression in the North-west has undergone very little change. It remains well marked and is causing overcast skies over the greater part of North-west India. Humidity has increased in Rajputana and is now high over the greater part of Northern India.

Temperature has continued to rise in a region, where it has been so low recently, but is still well below normal.

Forecast—Local rain is probable over the greater part of Northern India. Showers may occur in Burma and the South of the Peninsula.

Further general rain is to-day reported over much of Northern Punjab and will undoubtedly do much harm, though the wheat so far appears to have suffered less than was at first feared would be the case.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 26TH APRIL.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 26th April, 1909, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—General rain has fallen, more than half an inch being reported from Sirsa, and skies are moderately clouded. The air continues damper than usual. Day temperature has fallen at Ambala where it is 17° below the average ; night temperature has risen in the north-west Punjab and has become normal.

The United Provinces.—Light or moderate cloud has spread over the whole division and humidity remains above the average. Temperature though risen slightly during the day in the east is generally in defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Jaipur records 0·35 inch of rain and skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity has increased in Rajputana and remains in excess throughout. Maximum continues to fall in Rajputana where it is below the average while it is normal in Sind ; minimum is equal to or below normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Light cloud has appeared in Kathiawar. Humidity continues in slight excess or defect. Temperature is normal.

The Central Provinces.—Light cloud has appeared only in the north-east. The amount of moisture in the air has decreased and now the excess remains in the south-east ; elsewhere it is about the average. Temperature both maximum and minimum is generally in defect.

The Konkan.—Skies have cleared at Bombay but are lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear and the air is drier than usual. Temperature is normal except for a slight defect during night at Belgaum and Aurangabad.

General Remarks.—The barometer continues to fall

# SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Company's steamer Linga, 951 tons Captain H M Cutbush sailed yesterday for Karachi and Kathiawar via Coast ports with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B and P S N Company's steamer Naderi 1,168 tons Captain T S Gray sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf &c via Karachi with a general cargo and 12 deck passengers.

THE steamer Visegath 2,613 tons, Captain W Rutt arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Company's steamer Gisela 2,140 tons, Captain D Dabanic arrived in harbour yesterday from Tereste via Karachi, with a general cargo and 2 deck passengers.

THE steamer J. B. Aug. Kessler, 3,198 tons, Captain F. Beese, arrived in harbour on Sunday evening from New York, with a cargo of kerosine oil in bulk.

### MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

H M S Proserpine Comdr...Leatham.....Royal Navy
R I M S Dalhousie...Comdr C Stocken .....R I Marine

IN STREAM.

R I M S Daffe-in ...Lieut Goold Smith .....R I Marine
R I M S Hardinge Lt LaTouche .....R I Marine
R I M S Northbrook Comdr A. T. Marsack...R I Marine
H M S Perseus Comdr...F G Bird.....R Navy

### VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—April 26.

Aboukeir.....2345Young .....E Tajbhoy
Ben Wyvelie.....2534Hunter .....
Ettrickdale .....2460 Stepten .....The Bombay Co
Fife...2494A Harrison .....The Captain
Gisela...2140Dabavic .....A L S N Co
Ipswich .....575 Pigot ...Rangoon...B & P S N Co
Imaum .....2763Wigdahl .....K N & Co
J B Aug Kessler...3189 Beesen ...W & A Graham & Co
Juba.....134Wilson .....B A Protectorate
Ka Tanglar .....4601 Elliott .....K N & Co
Lhasa .....941 McDiarmed .....Karachi.....M M & Co
Landaura ..2157 Abbott .....Calcutta...M M & Co
Mazagon.....3279 Lowe .....M M & Co
Pianoneptune.....2821 Price .....F Muir & Co
Pasha .....3839 Waitse .....T Morrison & Co
Royal Scepter .....2434 Taylor .....The Bombay Co
Red Cross ..1832 Greenburn .....The Captain
Shah Jehan .....2566 Webb .....B & P S N Co
Said.....1445 .....Bo & U S N Co
Strathness .....2818 Lamont.....W & A Graham & Co
Strathairly ..2783 MacMohan .....W & A Graha & Co
Solstad .....617 Tawnager.....F F Campbell & Co
Springburn.....3173 Croathwente W & A Graham & Co
Tarcoola .....3385 Ward.....The Bombay Co
Trocas.....2657 Mills .....W & A Graham & Co
Visigath .....2613 Ra'e .....
Wellington .....3676 Evans .....The Captain
Zinna .....2339 Clarke .....Andrew Yall & Co

### VESSELS IN DOCK.—April 26.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

| | Vessel. | Ton. | Capt. | Dest. | Date. | Agents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A | Othello.... | 3327 | Webster | Hull..... | 28-4 | F Muir & Co |
| B | Trafford Hall . | 3437 | Mold... | L'pool..... | 12-5 | K N & Co |
| C | & E Clan MacMillan... | 2804 | Cowle | 5-5 | N F F | Muir & Co |
| D | & E Clan Mackintesh... | 3043 | Luxmen | ..... | Chittagong 4-5 | F Muir & Co |
| F | Barbarigo .....2821 | Giacopello | ..... | Calcutta | ..... | 28-4 Florio & R S N Co |
| G | Hoseinee | 1800 | Jourdan... | P Gulf... | 6-5 | B & P S N Co |
| K | Gouverneur | 2120 | Barme ster | Zanzibar | 29-4 | A Strandes |
| M | Delhi... | 4784 | Gordon... | Shanghai | ...12-5 | P & O S N Co |
| N | Glenelg | 2569 | Hart | Rotterdam | ..30-4 | W & A G & Co |
| P | Reichenfels ... | 2986 | Gronan ... | Hamburg via Karachi 5-5 | | W & A Graham & Co |

VICTORIA DOCK.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | Scindia | 3253 | Kelso | Liverpool ...28-4 W & A G & Co |
| 3 | Ks of the Thistle... | 4286 | Baker | Genoa 30-4 K N & Co |
| 4 | Clan Graham ... | 3288 | Elliott | ...Havre 8-5 F M & Co |
| 5 | Netherlee..... | 2746 | Rankine | ...Hamburg .....30-4 J Mackintosh & Co |
| 6 | Koerber ..3157 | Foresty... | Trieste. | 1-5 ...A L S N Co |
| 7 | E Ferdinand | 3843 | Nitsche... | Kobe 27-4A L S N Co |
| 8 | Vorwaerts... | 3727 | Bolinary... | Tricste 28-4 L S N Co |
| 9 | Oceana .....3507 | Hide ... | S'zhai... | 28-4 ...P & O Co |
| 10 & 11 | Caledonia... | 3529 | Daniel .. | London 8-5P & O Co |
| 12 | Socotra | 3896 | Andrews ... | Kobe ... ...1-5P & O S N Co |
| 15 | Majidi... | 1857 | Primrose | Jeddah 27-4Bo & P S N Co |
| 16 | Kola... | 510 | Cole..... | Busreh .....29-4M M & Co |

H W V D

Linga .....951 Cutbush...Karachi .....26-4M M & Co

M W D D

Rahmani...1873 | Geddie... | S S Ports ...N F B & P S N Co

H W P D

Kavari.....563 | Mahomed ...B nager...28-4 Bo S N Co Ld

### ARRIVALS.

| Apl. | Vessel. | Commander. | From |
|---|---|---|---|
| 25 | J B Aug Kessler s | Beesen .... | NewYork, Mar 13 |
| 26 | Gesela s ..... | Dabovic ..... | Trieste, Mar 16 |
| | Visegoth s ..... | Rule ..... | Calcutta, Apr 15 |

### DEPARTURES.

| Apl. | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 26 | Africa s ..... | Bishop ..... | Busreh, &c |
| | Torrington s ..... | Thorburn ... | Antwerp, &c |
| | Naderi s ..... | Gray ..... | Busreh, &c |
| | Linga s ..... | Cutbush ... ... | Karachi, &c |

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Trafford Hall, for Liverpool, &c.
" Planet, Neptune, for Marseilles, &c.
" Kola, for Persian Gulf, &c.
" Barbarigo, for Calcutta, &c.

### STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The German East Africa Line steamer Kaiser left Mombasa for Bombay on the 25th instant.

The Florio and Rubattino S N Co's steamer Ischia, from Hongkong left Singapore on the 25th instant for Penang and Bombay.

The same Co's steamer Dco. Baldaino, from Genoa, left Suez on the 25th instant for Aden and Bombay.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Praga, from Bombay, arrived at Suez on the 25th instant.

The homeward bound Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Armand Behic from Bombay arrived at Suez on Saturday, the 24th instant, at 8 p.m.

### MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

| April. | Vessels. | From |
|---|---|---|
| 15 | Shah Nawaz | Rangoon |
| 16 | Ormidale | Liverpool |
| 23 | Orissa | Moulmein |
| 24 | Nurani | Bombay |
| 24 | Argnfels | Bremen |

### BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR T. A. SAVAGE, V. D.

Bombay, 27th April.

48. Detail for the week ending 2nd proximo :—
To-day, Tuesday 27th inst—"L" Coy Parade on Coy parade ground at 5 p. m.
II. "I" Coy Parade on Coy parade ground at 4-15 p.m.
Friday 30th inst—"H" Coy Parade on Coy parade ground at 4-30 p.m.
49. Arms—All Rifles and Accoutrements to be returned to Head-quarters at once.
50. Leave—The Commanding Officer has been pleased to grant leave of absence from the 24th April to 15th December 1909 to No 6394 Vol R W Harter, "G" Company.
51. Enrolments.—The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "G" Company :—
No 6596 Vol W Trousdell.
No 6597 Vol A D'Mello.
No 6598 Vol E Caddy.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjutant, B. V. R.


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Postal letters and covers should be addressed BOX 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.


# The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, APRIL 27, 1909.


## THE OUTLOOK IN TURKEY.

THE outlook in Turkey daily grows blacker and it is impossible to foretell what will be the ultimate result. Administrative reforms were inaugurated and the constitutional form of government introduced, which entirely changed the conditions of life among the people. A return to the old state of things was therefore impossible, and, whether the Sultan is to be deposed or not, it is generally believed that the corrupt rule of the Palace party will never be re-established. Lord Newton, whose knowledge, acquired in the Diplomatic Service, entitles him to speak with authority, says that whilst the enthusiastic expressions concerning the benefits of the new regime, which are heard in the most unexpected quarters—even within the precincts of Yildiz itself—may occasionally sound somewhat forced and artificial, there is no reason to suppose that the general confidence is not justified. The revolution, even before a blow was struck, was almost entirely the work of the military. "Had the Sultan and his advisers been wise enough to keep the army in good humour, it could never have taken place at all, but with inconceivable short-sightedness they contrived to alienate the most long-suffering force in the world by continual injustice, ill-treatment and favouritism and by so doing converted it into the instrument for their own destruction. The Army was the prime mover in the revolution. It is the deciding factor in the present situation and so long as it supports—or, perhaps it would be more correct to say, inspires—Parliament, a relapse into Palace rule appears an impossibility." The people are for the most part behind the army, for they recognise that, under a constitution, palace rule and the corrupt despotism associated with it have disappeared, restrictions on personal liberty have been relaxed, an honest and genuine attempt was made to improve the internal administration and to introduce economies, reforms in the army and navy have been undertaken, official salaries are now paid with comparative punctuality and the general outlook became more hopeful. Little actual progress could be recorded, as judged from an Eastern standpoint, but still enough to inspire both the civil and military elements with hope for the future.

Probably the Young Turkish leaders moved too rapidly for an Eastern country; undoubtedly they created alarm in the breasts of the more conservative of their brethren and the consequence was the formation of an active opposition with a view to protecting the Sultan, whose discomfiture became apparent when he was urged to remove the ten thousand men who constituted his guard at Yildiz. The Young Turks have undoubtedly the upper hand at the present time and success may lead them into excesses. Whatever they propose may be carried into effect, for the country, to a great extent, is with them, though there, too, are many who decline to admit that there is any greater security than under Hamidian rule. This fact is explained by a violent political upheaval, following a succession of bad harvests, having naturally dislocated local administration. Macedonia is temporarily quiet, but the aspect is not regarded as satisfactory. We are told that although civil war there ceased on the promulgation of the Constitution and the leaders of bands, accompanied by their followers, came in peacefully, they were received effusively by Government officials and the extraordinary spectacle was presented of "Mutessarifs and Kaimakans embracing Greek and Bulgarian filibusterers, and swearing undying friendship beneath the folds of the Turkish flag." These filibusterers are all at large and with them many liberated prisoners. An incapacity to discriminate in crime, observed a recent writer, seems unfortunately to be a marked Turkish characteristic. When an amnesty takes place, no attempt is ever made to distinguish between the clearly guilty and those who are either unjustly detained or merely suspect; all are set free and the country is forthwith flooded with criminals of a dangerous type. As an instance of the happy oblivion into which crime is allowed to sink, it is noted that one of the Armenian deputies, now in Parliament, took part in the celebrated outrage at the Ottoman Bank in Constantinople some years ago. These and some of the leaders of the revolutionary party who are mere anarchists, have to be taken into consideration in any endeavour to foretell the further trend of events in Turkey.

The most disquieting symptom which, to Lord Newton, seems seriously to threaten the future of constitutional government in Turkey is the action of the Committee of Union and Progress itself as revealed by the recent fall of Kiamil Pasha. After the peaceful meeting of the new Parliament, it was hoped that the Committee, having carried out the revolution with such astonishing success, would consent to retire and emancipate the new constitutional institutions from the domination of an occult and irresponsible body. Such however has not been the case, and from Salonika the Committee has ruled the country, directed the present revolution and continued to exercise its influence, for good or ill. It is conceivable that they will continue to do so, endeavouring as far as possible to prevent excesses against Ohristians and foreigners generally. So long as free-booting foreigners will join either one side or the other in raids or attacks they must bear the brunt of their own actions. But woe betide Turkey if, in the name of religion, either the one party or the other violate international responsibilities. That is after all the chief danger to the country. While her people fight among themselves it is no affair of ours, and all we can do is to organise and furnish relief to sufferers as is now being done under our former fellow-citizen, Major Adams-Wyllie. Britain is the only absolutely disinterested friendly European power and the only one which would hesitate to march in on the slightest provocation. It would afford satisfaction to both Austria and Bulgaria to crush and humiliate her, and as for Germany—would she not welcome any opportunity of putting her troops and her arms to the test, at so little cost as would here be involved? Russia is Turkey's natural enemy and nothing could afford her greater satisfaction than the suicidal war now being carried on. We trust she may settle her affairs without becoming involved with any European power, yet it is highly improbable she will. Her neighbours would only too gladly intervene—in their own interests—not hers.

THE RUSSIAN POLICE. THE Russian Police has of late attracted much attention owing to the exposure of its scandalous doings. The notorious Azeff, the whilom powerful leader of the Revolutionaries, was found to be but a spy of the Russian Secret Police who were in this way controlling the entire popular movement in that country. This might appear at first sight a very clever thing to do for the Police, who were thus able to use the popular party as puppets. But if the Police thus deceived the Terrorists, the latter also had adopted something of these tactics and had their spies on the Police. Their chief spy seems to have been no less a person than the late head of the Police himself, Lopukhin, who has recently been detected and charged with high treason. The Russian Police is thus shown to be a strange body, controlled by a chief who has all along been in sympathy with the movement which it is its main business to put down. But this is not yet the whole truth which Dr. Angelo Rappoport, the eminent Russian savant, professes to tell in a striking article in the "Fortnightly Review." The Doctor is a young Russian of very liberal views and sympathies and has written largely on the history and politics of his country for English and French readers. According to him the Police in Russia is the chief instrument of the autocracy, but an instrument which has grown so powerful that it is no longer under any but the mere nominal control of the autocracy which is supposed to wield it. Nay the heads of the Police themselves are unable to control its actions. The subordinates do as they like and commit crimes and organise massacres on their own behalf. Lopukhin, the ex-Chief of the Police, is a tainted witness no doubt, and his testimony must be held suspicious. But we can believe him when he describes as follows the body under him in a letter to M. Stolypin, the Russian Premier: "And now will your Excellency allow me, in my capacity of ex-Chief of the Police Department, to express my views and opinions relating to the almost incomprehensible causes, not only of the powerlessness of the Central Government in checking the reactionary policy of the local authorities but also its inability to obtain any reliable information. I am not referring to the impunity of the principal criminals which has been amply proved; there are other causes. When during the period of my office the great massacres of Kishinev terrorised the world, it appeared almost absurd to indignant observers that the lower officials had the power to organise such massacres without the sanction or even the knowledge of the highest authorities. And yet such is the case. In spite of my best and honest endeavours, I, as Chief of the Police, was absolutely unable to obtain any but vague and incoherent information. And it is characteristic of the whole affair that the secret information only became accessible to me when I had ceased to occupy the post of Chief of the Police. Every official and member of the Central Government not sharing the views of a reactionary policy, is in the same predicament. The Ministry of the Interior is absolutely powerless. The Police is not an instrument in the hands of the Ministry of the Interior, but on the contrary, the latter is simply a puppet in the hands of the former. Every officer of Police with his secret agent has in his own hands the power of deciding the fate not only of every citizen, but of the whole Empire." Such is the Russian Police as depicted by its own Chief to his Premier. There are many other things in M. Rappoport's article which go to show that one day this scandalous body might prove too strong for the State and might encompass its ruin. For the ordinary duties of the Police which engross the attention of such bodies in other countries such as prevention and detection of crime and the like, the Russian Police seems to care little beyond making money out of crime and criminals. Almost its whole energy is engrossed in the task of repressing political movements, and it does this by employing very questionable methods.

THE NEW PATENT ACT. WHEN some little time ago a reform of the Indian Patent Law was suggested and took definite shape it was stated that the time had not yet come when the new practice in England could be made applicable in the East, and certainly if one may judge by the difficulties which are cropping up in England the delay is most desirable. Some light on affairs has at last been shed, however, by Mr. Justice Parker's interpretation in the Hatschek Patent case. The confirmation of the Comptroller-General's decision in revoking this patent and the Judge's commentary upon the points raised in this case of appeal leave no room for doubt that section 27 is a very drastic measure, placing patentees under an obligation to make sure they are not incurring liability to the penalty of its infringement by neglecting to make full use of their monopoly, as well as punishing heavily any conscious attempts to evade compliance with its provisions. One of the things laid down by the Judge is that the Act is not Protectionist in intention, for while it endeavours to ensure fair treatment for British industry and the British public it shows no preference to British industry, and according to the same authority if the article be manufactured in England "to as great an extent as can reasonably be expected, having regard to the industrial developments of other countries," the patentee is safe from the penalty of section 27. It is argued in foreign quarters that it is unfair to require a patentee to manufacture an article in England when it can be made more cheaply abroad, but to this there is the obvious reply that if an industry can be carried on in England with any sort of profit the Patent law requires it to be done, and it is scarcely necessary to point out that it must be exceedingly rare that an industry could not be carried on there as cheaply as elsewhere. An interesting phase of the change in opinion about patents comes from Australia, where a similar compulsory working clause is provoking much discussion and where its adoption is suggested. It is hard to see how the clause is to be enforced with any success, for with few exceptions the Australian demand for patented articles is by no means enough to make special manufacture profitable. This, however, does not seem to come within the range of the Australian view which is Protection, pure and simple. There has recently been a recommendation for considerable change in the method of purchasing stores from Crown Colonies, and herein, we think, is a much more simple way for Australia to gain her end which, divested of all useless side issues, is to get support for local industries, commendable Swadeshism in fact. But where suitable articles are not already manufactured locally it is doubtful whether a change in the Patent law will be the cause of starting a new industry or of stopping purchases at Home, or wherever the article may have its origin. Australia is so large that it often forgets that it has only a very small population with small demands.

THE TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT. WE would commend to the notice of the Government of India the desirability of conducting an inquiry into the administration of the Telegraph Department and of appointing an expert in mental diseases as one of the Commission, or Committee, of investigation. After running satisfactorily for some years the department has now a new broom at headquarters which is not sweeping clean, but leaving the dirty corners and disturbing the clean. Countless vexatious little changes have been made—and some important ones—within recent days. One of the latter has been the handicapping of the Monday morning newspaper, another the splitting up of messages into infinitesimally small parts, a fourth the introduction of a different unit, the detention of messages until a whole batch—not necessarily a complete message,—has been received. Now another is proposed—also levelled against the Press. Hitherto it has been open to newspapers to wire to their correspondents instructions concerning messages. A wise man would offer to transmit such messages free, but the wiseacre who presides at Simla is of opinion they should be paid for at ordinary rates. With stupidity at the head it is impossible that the department can be satisfactorily administered. We have before urged the necessity of pointing out to the Department that it is exists for the convenience of the public, not for that of a handful of individuals pitchforked into responsible positions. Really it is time Government turned its attention to this hive of playful drones and put in their places men of business capacity and common sense. There is plenty of sober work for intelligent officers.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. "Salsette" with the outward mails of the 16th instant left Aden at 3 p.m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a. m. on Friday next.

WE learn that the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company is issuing £150,000 debentures next month in London.

WE regret to learn of the death from cholera of Mr. Crofton, I.C.S., one of the most genuine and popular men of his service. Mr. Crofton died of cholera on the 21st instant, and the utmost sympathy is felt for his widow.

MESSRS. PAUL and Robert Knight, proprietors of the "Statesman," sailed in the steamer "Laisang" yesterday from Calcutta for Japan, China and America en route for England.

MR. JAMES CHALMERS LEIGHTON, Sub-divisional Officer, Asansol, died at the General Hospital, Calcutta, yesterday morning from blood-poisoning, the result of an accident to the knee while playing cricket.

YESTERDAY morning, Mr. Thornhill, Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, received a telegram from the British Consul at Cairo in which he was informed that Tiretsoo has been arrested and landed at Suez on a provisional warrant of the Consul-General at Port Said.

# UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

## NAVAL DESTROYERS.

## Civil Service Economies.

## SPIES IN AUSTRALIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MELBOURNE, APRIL 12.

ONE of the most interesting and promising of the great movements of our time is that which is giving increased attention to the general welfare of the children. It runs in many channels. At this moment the reform of young people who have fallen into crime is a prominent theme of discussion. A conference of probation officers was held in Melbourne last week, at which papers were read describing the methods employed in the Australian States where action is being taken, and next month an Inter-State conference, having the wards of the State for its subject, will be held in Adelaide. The developments now occurring must necessarily be observed with peculiar interest here, inasmuch as in the treatment of "juvenile delinquents" Adelaide may fairly claim to have set an example to the world. The phrase quoted, by the way, serving as a kind of keynote to the principles that are acted upon, was adopted and endorsed the other day in Melbourne by Mr. A. W. Green, the boarding-out officer of New South Wales. He said children who had broken the law should be regarded not as criminals but as thoughtless and irresponsible delinquents. Of course this remark will not apply to every case for there are boys who develop an evil precocity at an early age, and become incorrigible before they are out of knickerbockers but as a general rule it is strictly true. Before the fact was recognised in a practical way the first false step was frequently fatal and almost always had consequences that were unnecessarily perilous. Contact with officers of the law, Courts of justice, older criminals of various degrees, and the mode of punishment in vogue under a crude system of penology, were highly prejudicial. Such associations often blunted sensibility instead of stimulating it, put a kind of premium on vicious ingenuity and made reformation virtually impossible. Thanks to the noble efforts of Miss Clark, Miss Spence, and their associates, together with the efforts of the State Children's Council, of which Mr. Thomas Rhodes has been President for many years, a more enlightened method was introduced with success. Children's Courts have saved many a young offender from the humiliation and hardening effects of public exposure, and the further treatment has yielded encouraging results. The probation system, intelligently worked by sympathetic officers, is a later application of the central principle. It is proving highly satisfactory and is certain to extend its range.

THE ABORIGINAL.

Among the many interesting aspects which the Australian aboriginal presents to the scientific observer is the effect upon him of his absolute separation from the rest of mankind during an indefinite period. From what is known or conjectured of prehistoric man in the Northern Hemisphere, the starting points there and here were not greatly dissimilar. In Europe, however, there was a process of evolution which has wrought such results as to make it almost incredible that the present has any direct and continuous connection with the Stone age. Behind that process there was the struggle for existence, the stress of competition. When elephants roamed in the valley of the Thames and huge mammoths had to be fought in the ancient forests, there was strenuous conflict to stimulate inventiveness, activity, and an upward movement all along the lines of life. In Australia there was nothing of the kind. A genial climate, abundance of food, and the absence of any incentive to exertion, bred stagnation. Of evolution there was none. When the climate changed and aridity took the place of luxuriance in the interior communication and intercourse became rarer and more difficult. The separated tribes apparently fell back on what were common memories. Their traditions and customs were preserved, but with inevitable modifications. Yet down to the time of their contact with civilisation they kept alive sanitary institutions which Dr. Ramsay Smith, in a speech at the Lothian Club on Saturday, favourably compared with those of Leviticus, while Messrs. Spencer and Gillen have told us of their elaborate social organisation with its intricate marriage laws. Where the black man has come under the overmastering influence of the white his past is blurred, if not obliterated, but there is still a wide though narrowing field for scientific enquiry elsewhere. The uncivilised Australian blacks are becoming fewer, but what remain of them have a special value for sympathetic ethnologists as custodians of a swiftly-vanishing past.

NAVAL DESTROYERS.

Complaints have recently been made—one is voiced very strongly by a correspondent—that an amount of unfairness is being shown by the Federal authorities in the selection of artisans to go to England in connection with the work of building naval destroyers for Australia. One statement is to the effect that steady young fellows have been refused acceptance, simply because they did not serve their apprenticeship in union shops; other allegations are that favouritism is being shown, and that personal recommendations are being allowed to usurp the place of strict investigation.

The Minister of Defence, Senator Pearce, made a statement on the question yesterday. "So far as I am concerned," he said "I have refused to allow a solitary individual to interview me, or to see me, in regard to the claims of any workman, and I have placed every application in the hands of departmental officers, who cannot possibly have any ends to serve, except the best interests of the department. I have instructed them that they are, without fear or favour of interference from anybody, to choose whom they consider will be the best men. I believe these officers are conscientiously fulfilling their instructions. "There is bound to be disappointment over a matter of this kind, because there are hundreds of applications, and only about twenty men can be sent. Captain Creswell is in charge but the actual selection is made by two of his engineering lieutenants. To show that local influences are being eliminated, I may say that the engineer selected for Melbourne is a South Australian man." At a special meeting of the Iron Trades Council, held to consider the question of the establishment of Federal dockyards in the Commonwealth, Mr. W. Campbell (hon. secretary) stated that it was evidently the intention of the present Federal Government to obtain dockyards for the building of torpedo boats, destroyers, etc., and it was evident to him that the Premier of New South Wales was doing all in his power to have them established in Sydney, while nothing whatever was being done by our State Premier to induce the Minister of Defence to consider the advisability of having them established in Melbourne. He moved:—"That a sub-committee be appointed to go into the whole matter, with power to co-operate with other bodies and report to the Council at as early a date as possible."

SPIES IN AUSTRALIA.

Information of a somewhat sensational character, indicating a through examination by Japanese spies of the whole of the northern country lying between the Northern Territory and Brisbane, has reached the Minister of Defence first hand from reliable Australians, who have met the spies. The information was given to Senator Pearce by several Australian squatters, whom he met and questioned in Brisbane during his recent visit to Queensland. The story told by them is briefly this:—During the past few months a party of three or four Japanese has appeared at various stations and small townships in Queensland, near the Northern Territory border carrying a cinematograph show, which was exhibited for the benefit of station hands and villagers. After the party had left one station it was discovered that, in the intervals between the performances, the Japanese had questioned all and sundry as to (1) the location of water holes; (2) the direction of all adjacent roads or tracks; (3) the number of head of cattle in the district; (4) the distance to the next station, and the number of people employed there; (5) the quantity of stores the station had on hand at any given time—and so on. A week or two later the squatter at this station met another squatter, and in the course of conversation learnt that his friend's station had been similarly visited, with the same results as to detailed inquiries concerning information likely to be useful to an army on the march. In the course of time other farmers and station owners exchanged views, and every one had the same narrative to relate. "Those with whom I spoke," said Senator Pearce yesterday, "came to the conclusion that these men were subsidised by the Japanese War Office to collect this information. They had no doubt on the subject." A careful watch is now being kept in Queensland and elsewhere for a party of mild-looking Japanese cinematograph showmen.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

In a speech to-night Sir Joseph Ward announced that the Civil Service economies which he is now effecting are calculated to save £250,000 per annum, and there should be no loss in efficiency. He explained that the expenditure had been growing during the past years of prosperity, while owing largely to the remission of taxation, the excess of revenue over expenditure was becoming less. All the figures for the financial year just closed were not available but a largely reduced credit balance must be expected, though the estimate given in the last budget would probably be realised. The Government proposes to reduce the number of separate administrative departments from 37 to 16, thereby reducing the expenditure. The Treasury Department will absorb the Friendly Societies Department, The Post and Telegraphs will absorb Old Age Pensions and Stamps. The Deeds Department will be attached to the Justice Department. The Public Works Department will in future be known as the Works, Mines and Roads Department, these being amalgamated under the present Under-Secretary for Works. Considerable changes will be made in the Native Department. Three judges who are retiring will not be replaced. The Native Appellate Court will be abolished, and the Chief Judge will review the appeals. The Justice Department will absorb prisons. Police District Courts will be abolished. The Department for Internal Affairs will absorb printing and stationery, electoral and museum, all under one Under Secretary. The Registrar-Generalship vacated by Mr. von Dadelzen's retirement, will be filled by the appointment of Mr. Mansfield, who will continue to be chief electoral officer. The Marine and Inspection Machinery Departments will be amalgamated with the Customs. The Immigration and Labour Departments will be amalgamated. The Departments of Lands for Settlement and Lands Purchase will be amalgamated with Lands and Survey. The Industries and Commerce and Tourists Departments are to be amalgamated with the Department of Agriculture, under Mr. T. Mackenzie. Considerable changes will be made in the Tourists Department when merged in the Agricultural Department. The construction of so-called tourist roads cannot be undertaken. Tourist houses in different parts of the Dominion will not be continued under Government management, but will be leased under proper conditions. The Public Health, Hospitals and Charitable and Mental Hospitals Departments will be amalgamated and organised as a Public Health Department. Parliament will be asked to abolish the Defence Council entirely. Experience has shown that its machinery is too cumbrous for this small country. Colonels Robin and Davies, will go to England for twelve months in turn and be attached to the War Office to study the latest developments in the Imperial Service.

A.

## THE WHITE CITY.

TO THE EDITOR AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I confess I never was more surprised than at the enthusiasm displayed by my brethern in hastening to patronise the Fancy Fete held for the special benefit of the "Bomonji Petit Parsee General Hospital," while no similar movements have ever been promulgated in aid of Dr. Masina's hospital by the influential Parsee citizens, several of whom, I admit, have proved to be the ardent and substantial supporters of it, which was long before originated by the much-esteemed and eminent doctor whose disinterested pains and self-sacrifice desires to be encouraged largely by the whole Parsee community. The splendid donations of Messrs. S. R. Broocha and Ardeshir N. Mody reflect the highest honour upon these private individuals and ought to be followed, en suit, by others rich enough to help such philanthrophic work for the community spontaneously rather than bestowing large sums on different institutions, nowise conducive to the alleviation of human suffering. It is this kind of philanthropy as the above alluded donations, in these critical times, when illnesses are imperceptibly around and likely to assail us, that the Parsee community most needs. It is gratifying to see that the worthy doctor has succeeded in accumulating a decent amount, not yet enough, to maintain, "per se," his widely known and much admired institution. I beg to exhort my energetic and influential co-religionists to organise such attractive alfresoos congenial to modern taste and thereby gain large sums to augment the fund for the original hospital, the first of its kind, and see that the deserving merit is handsomely encouraged and the fund becomes sufficient for all the requirements of the splendid concern. I daresay thousands are indebted to the hospital as its indoor patients, and hundreds to Dr. Masina's eminent skill and surpassing surgery, and not a few indebted for their escape from the jaws of death. In short I think the Hospital ought to be styled deservedly Dr. Masina's Parsee General Hospital.—"Hunce primum ego faci, alter pro secundo honores petis."—Yours, etc.,

ARDESHER CURSETJI BHANDUPVALA.

Bombay, April 25.

IN reply to Captain Baring, Mr. McKenna states that 1,184 acres of land and 286 acres of foreshore were purchased by the Admiralty at Rosyth, and the price was £139,550.

[By Telegraph to Perth, W. A.]

# THE TROUBLE IN TURKEY.

## YILDIZ GARRISON SURRENDERS.

## Constitutional Forces Triumph.

## ATTITUDE OF THE SULTAN.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 25.

The garrison at Yildiz has surrendered and laid down its arms. A portion of the garrison previously crossed to Scutari, making for the Selimieh barracks, which the Loyalists still hold and against which a strong force of Salonika troops has been despatched.

The Navy is likely to co-operate. Apparently, Scutari is the only portion of the city where the Loyalists are offering resistance.

No mention is made of the Sultan, but it is reported that torpedo-boats are patrolling the Bosphorus to prevent him escaping to Scutari.

LONDON, APRIL 26.

The occupants of the Selimieh barracks, numbering 4,000, surrendered without resistance in face of overwhelming odds. The whole city is now in the hands of the Constitutional forces.

Martial law has been proclaimed to facilitate arrests and to enable trials to be conducted by court-martial.

A house-to-house search of persons responsible for the military revolt and the murder of Ministers is proceeding, and many arrests have been made.

The Sultan, who has been cool and collected throughout, has promised not to leave Yildiz. It is reported that he is now exchanging communications with the Constitutional leaders. The Palace Guards have been disarmed, but allowed to remain on duty.

The officers who have surrendered say that the Sultan sent them a message not to offer resistance, declaring that the assailants were still all his children and he did not wish for more bloodshed. The resistance thereupon ceased.

It is understood that a Commission will be appointed to investigate the Sultan's relation with the recent Royalist coup, with which he asserts he had no connection.

LATER.

Telegrams from Constantinople state that martial law is being rigorously enforced. No one was allowed in the streets last evening.

Arrests of reactionaries and Softas up to last night numbered four thousand.

The feature of the occupation of the city is the large number of Macedonians, Christians of all nationalities, and of Jews accompanying the Salonikan troops as volunteers and gallantly participating in the operations. Their presence, however, rather accentuates the sullen resentment which has already been aroused among the soldiery and the populace by seeing Moslem fighting Moslem.

A proclamation issued by the Young Turks Committee denies that recent events can be attributed to party polemics and declares that the late mutiny was the work of vile wretches, the soldiers being corrupted by money and incited to commit acts of savagery. The Committee's sole desire is to serve the Fatherland.

# THE SITUATION AT TABRIZ.

## Armistice Indefinitely Prolonged.

## ARMED INTERVENTION BY RUSSIA.

LONDON, APRIL 26.

The Shah has consented to an indefinite prolongation of the armistice at Tabriz and the introduction of unlimited supplies. The Shah and the Nationalists are equally dismayed at the prospect of armed intervention by Russia. The Russian vanguard has occupied the Persian Julfa.

# THE COMMITTEE ON THE NAVY.

LONDON, APRIL 25.

Lord Morley will also be a member of the Committee of Inquiry into the Navy.

# ITALY AND FRANCE.

## Honour for M. Fallieres.

LONDON, APRIL 26.

The Duke of Genoa with the Italian squadron has arrived at Nice to convey to President Fallieres, who is visiting the town, King Emmanuel's greetings and decorate him with the Order of the Annunciata. A banquet was held last evening at which the most cordial toasts were exchanged.

# AFFAIRS IN HUNGARY.

## Government Decides to Resign.

LONDON, APRIL 26.

The Hungarian Government has decided to resign in consequence of the refusal of the Emperor to allow the settlement of the long pending bank question by the establishment of an independent Hungarian bank,

COLONEL LUKIS, I. M. S., arrives at Simla this week to relieve Surgeon-General Bomford.

COLONEL THOMSON, Judge Advocate-General, left Simla yesterday on retirement, Colonel Read succeeding him.

# THE EARTHQUAKE IN PORTUGAL.

## Many Killed and Injured.

## RELIEF MEASURES ADOPTED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 25.

Telegrams from Lisbon state that a severe earthquake has taken place at Ribatejo, Benavente, and Samorra. Houses collapsed, 39 persons were killed, 100 injured, and 120 are missing.

LONDON, APRIL 26.

Advices from Lisbon report that the meeting of the Cabinet, over which the King presided, has arranged for the provision of food and shelter for the earthquake victims.

A Committee is being formed to receive donations.

# DIAMOND HARBOUR DACOITY.

## Considerable Loot.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 26.

In the political dacoity reported in Diamond Harbour on Friday night last, a party of 18 Bengalis entered the house of a wealthy money-lender, overpowered the male occupiers and looted the safes and strong-room of Rs. 4,000. It is declared that they are not acting from personal motives, but for the good of the country. No clue to the offenders has been found and no arrests made.

# CROPS IN THE PUNJAB.

## Condition Uncertain.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, APRIL 26.

The heavy rain of the past week has naturally caused some apprehension to be felt regarding the state of the crops in the Punjab. The position, of course, even now is somewhat uncertain, for with the skies clouded once more, no one can tell when we may be in for more showers, or whether the rain, if it comes, may not be more serious in its effects than that which we have already experienced. The reports have still to come in from the eastern districts of the Punjab and no very definite conclusions can consequently be formed in regard to the damage done in this part of the Province.

In the Western Punjab, however, almost all the wheat and barley is standing, or stocked, and the damage therefore is very slight. Most of the grain, of course, by now is on the threshing floors, and there is reason to fear that the damage in this case has been considerable.

# THE QUETTA COMMAND.

## Acceptance by General Sclater.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, APRIL 26.

The "Indian Daily Telegraph" understands that General Sclater, Commanding the 8th Division, Lucknow, has been offered and accepted the Quetta Command, succeeding the late General Clements. It is not yet known who will succeed General Sclater.

# ABNORMAL WEATHER.

## Grain and Fodder Abundant.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, APRIL 26.

Abnormal weather still prevails in Lucknow, which has experienced no less than 12 thunderstorms in ten days; over seven inches of rain have fallen so far, the skies are still overcast, and the temperature remains low. An immense amount of good has been done.

Grain, sugarcane and fodder will be abundant throughout the hot weather.

# SIR JOHN HEWETT'S SHOOT.

## Camp Flooded.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, APRIL 26.

Sir John, Lady and Miss Hewett arrived in Nanital from their shooting camp in the Terai on the 23rd instant. The continuous rain had made shooting impossible and they had been flooded out. Miss Hewett is not at all well. Sir John returns to his camp in six or seven days' time and will remain until May 24th in the Terai and Garhwal jungles.

THE Hon'ble Mr. O'Dwyer, officiating Resident, and Mrs. O'Dwyer and child arrived at Hyderabad (Deccan) on Friday last. The usual salute was fired.

MR. MEYER, who has returned from home where he had been engaged upon the Decentralisation Commission Report, yesterday relieved Mr. Harrison as Secretary to the Government of India, Finance Department.

MRS. HAMILTON, Townsend, Kirkcudbright, celebrated her 105th birthday recently, receiving the congratulations of a large circle of friends. The venerable lady is the widow of the Rev. George Hamilton, minister of the parish of Kirkcudbright, who died in 1837, so that Mrs. Hamilton has been a widow for 72 years. Two years ago, on the celebration of her 103rd birthday, the lady was honoured by a congratulatory telegram from the King. Mrs. Hamilton, taking into account her great age, is in a wonderfully good state of health.

# MAHOMEDANS AND COUNCIL REFORMS.

## Protest Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 26.

A general meeting of the Madras Presidency Muslim League was held on Saturday evening, with the President, the Prince of Arcot, in the chair.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

"The League most emphatically protests against the proposed nomination of Musalman members to the local Legislature and trusts Government would adhere to the principle of separate election for Mahomedans as the difficulties are not great and insurmountable compared to the advantages of popular election."

(2) "The League is strongly of opinion that Musalmans of all major provinces should always be represented on the Imperial Legislative Council and urges that Musalmans of this Presidency be allowed a representative of their own permanently instead of alternately as at Bombay."

(3) "The League views with great apprehension the recent ministerial statements in the House of Commons maintaining mixed electorates, giving Musalmans a voice in filling only supplementary seats, and strongly insists on the fulfilment of Lord Morley's pledges. The League trusts that Mahomedans would be allowed to fill all seats entitled on both grounds of numerical strength and political importance through special electorates in all provinces."

In moving the first resolution Mr. Yakubhasan said the Reforms were not appreciated only on the increased share the Indians received in the administration of the country, but for their educative value, as they give them political education, and create an interest in the people to watch their representatives' doings, whereas nomination deprived them of those important advantages and the class so represented remains dormant—a bad policy if Government, who were not desirous of professional Hindu middle class to predominate the Councils and made special supervision for the representation of other classes, did not help them to organize themselves into political bodies and make themselves capable of participating in these measures of reforms. The difficulties forming special electorates in this Presidency are not great and insurmountable, and if the Provincial Government put their heart thoroughly as the Government of India, they would certainly find a way. The speaker quoted opinions of local high officials. The Revenue Board had recognized that in the case of Mahomedans there were reasons to take special steps to secure adequate representation of a special class, though rather on racial than on religious grounds, for the Mahomedans, whatever they may be historically, are practically a race. It proposed the election of Mahomedan members and observed there would be great advantages in the constitution or separate special electorates.

The Hon'ble Mr. Twigg observed that there would be no difficulty in compiling suitable registers of voters for the greater landowners and the Mahomedans respectively. The speaker remarked that nomination would destroy the very spirit of the reforms. Illustrating his point that nominees do not represent actually the views of the people they represented. He quoted from the Hon'ble Razakhan's speech, who had said B. A.'s and B. L.'s were effeminate and devoid of character and high education led to anarchism, and Mahomedans remained loyal owing to the backwardness of education. The speaker said those remarks were resented by the community, who are making all efforts to increase their number of graduates whom the hon'ble member slandered. Higher education among Mahomedans instead of leading them astray and to rebellion made them realize the necessity for the continuance of British rule in India, which Mahomedans preferred to any Indian Self-Government, which will naturally have Hindu predominence. Higher education strengthens Mahomedan loyalty and must be encouraged on this account if not on others.

Other speakers said such nominees therefore were not proper representatives and the League begged election.

Speakers who supported the third resolution pointed out that Mahomedans were entitled to more than ten seats on the Imperial Legislative Council. The original scheme reserved five seats for Mahomedans by special electorate on the supposition that five more may be returned by Provincial Councils and landowners. This is not likely when the general electors know there are separate seats for Mahomedan. Even if Mahomedans were returned by general electors they would be mandatories of the Hindu electors and would not represent Mahomedans. Therefore Government was requested to fix a reasonable number of seats for Mahomedans and throw all open to election by special electorates.

# CALCUTTA SHARE MARKETS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 26.

The Bank Demand Draft at 1s. 3 31-32d. and Government Paper 3 1-2 per cent. at at 94·9 are the latest rates.

In coal, Bengal-Nagpurs rule at 49, and Katras Jherriah at 71.

In jute shares, the Kankanarrah Co. (ordinary) rule at 146, and coal, ordinary sales, Bengal: Nagpur at 50, Baraboni at 16 1-4, Borrea at 14 1-2, Bhalgora at 17, Ghusick and Muslia at 15 1-4, Jumoni at 10, Kasoonda and Nyadee at 40, Katras Jherriah at 71 1-4, Matigara at 8 and Ranegunge at 19 1-4.

THAT fine Simla property, "The Crags," which has long been the property of Colonel Mackenzie, V. C., is changing hands, the incoming proprietors being well known local caterers who propose to convert it into a hotel for which it is well situated. The property is understood to have fetched Rs. 1,20,000.

# CONGESTED CALCUTTA.

## Committee's Investigations.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 26.

The Committee of the Calcutta Corporation appointed in May 1908 to investigate the cause of the great rise in the values of building sites as well as house-rent in the city, submitted their report. They admit that values have risen and that the population in certain parts of the town have become congested owing to a large number of buildings erected within limited areas for business and residential purposes in order to meet the increasing demand of trade and commerce of this growing city. The congestion has been further aggravated by the attraction of people from the mofussil to Calcutta in such modern conveniences and facilities obtainable here in consequence of the superior healthiness of the city as compared with outlying districts. All this naturally tended to increase the demand for houses, especially at moderate rent, and the supply being unequal to the demand. In spite of the large number of new houses erected in recent years, rents have risen in consequence. Another cause of the rising rents is due to the rapid increase of land values, and this especially is noticeable in the European quarter of the town where houses are generally built for high rents with large compounds.

The only relief from high rents which would result from these causes and which press severely on the poorer classes of the population appears to lie, the Committee report, in opening out new areas for building where land is comparatively cheap and provision for cheap means of transit to the central portions of the city so that the working classes may be provided with cheap living accommodation within reasonable distance to their places of business.

# THE SATARA BOMB CASE.

## Further Hearing.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SATARA, APRIL 26.

At to-day's sitting of the Bomb Case, Bapu Dinanath, an expert in handwriting, was the most important witness examined. He thought that the accused Kulkarni's handwriting written before the Magistrate tallied with the handwriting of the letter contained in the bomb bundle.

Two other witnesses of the village of Karanja, at whose house the box before the Court was found, and Bai, the niece of Amba were examined and the Court rose for the day.

# SEASON AT MAHABLESHWAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, APRIL 26.

There will be a two-days' sky meeting at Mahableshwar on the 13th and 15th May to be followed by a Polo Tournament.

# ENTERPRISING JOURNALISM.

## New Half-anna Daily.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 26.

A two-pice daily, to be called the "Day's News" and to be published thrice a day—nine, twelve and four—comes into existence in Calcutta on the first proximo.

# THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY MOSLEM LEAGUE.

## Election of Officers and Councillors.

THE following is the list of office-bearers and Councillors of the Bombay Presidency Moslem League:—

President:—H. H. Aga Sultan Mahomed Shah Aga Khan, G.C.I.E.

Vice-Presidents:—Sir Adamjee Peerbhoy, Kt. The Hon'ble Syed Zain-El-Edroos.

Secretary:—Moulvie Rafiuddin Ahmed, Barrister-at-Law.

Council:—Nawab Ghulam Jilani of Wai (Satara) Hajee Suleman Abdul Vahed, J.P., (Poona); Khan Saheb Kazi Mahomed Ali Murghay (Bombay); Khan Bahadur Sirdar Kazi Azimuddin (Poona); Nawabzada Nasrullah Khan (Bombay). Mr. Ebrahim Adamjee Peerbhoy (Bombay); Khan Bahadur Mir Ghiasuddin (President Mulsim League Nasik); Khan Bahadur Pir Mahomed Dafedar (President, Muslim League Sholapur); Nawab Mir Mahboob Ali Khan (President, Muslim League, Hubli); Kazi Mir Enayatulla Khan Jagirdar (President, Muslim League, Ahmednagar); Bavasaheb Inamdar, Honorary Magistrate (President, Belgaum League); Syed Mia Kadri (President, Gujarat Muslim League, Ahmedabad); Syed Burhanuddin Uraizi (Secretary, Gujarat Muslim League; Ahmedabad); Noor Khan (Editor, Political Bhomiyo, Ahmedabad); Syed Kazi Ahsan Saheb (President, Muslim League, Broach); Syed Pir Saheb Inamdar (Vice-President, Muslim League, Broach); Abdul Kadar Pathan Pleader (President, Muslim League, Dharwar; Mir H. Bangi (President, Muslim League, Bijapore); Mahomed Khan Ali Khan Mia (Vice-President, Kokan Muslim League); Yusuf Dhanji (Secretary, Muslim League, Kokan); Kazi Mir Ashraf Ali (President, Khandesh Muslim League, Jalgaon); Dost Mahomed Peer Mahomed, J. P., (Bombay); Sirdar Bahadur Captain Mahomed Khan (Poona); Ahmed Dewji J. P., (Bombay); Khan Saheb Nawab Abdul Firoze Khan (Poona); Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer Seth (Poona); Khan Bahadur Abdur Rahim Hakim (Bombay); Khan Sahib Sirdar Malong (Malegaon), and Ghulam Husain Jagirdar (Anklesar).

WE regret to hear that Mr. Blunt, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Kangra, and Mr. Hauxwell, Conservator of Forests, Rangoon, have been compelled by ill-health to take leave home. Mr. Rogers, Conservator of Forests, Berar, is proceeding on leave, Mr. Long from Burma relieving him.

WITH reference to the question recently asked in Parliament by Sir Edward Sassoon as to the establishment of a class of cheap deferred telegrams between England and India, it is understood that the Boards of Control of the Cable Companies have since been consulted and that they have replied expressing their inability to fall in with this suggestion.

# THE LOG OF THE "MURIEL."

## Patras to Malta.

MARCH 27 to 30.—Our stay at Patras was an exceedingly pleasant one. The town itself, although the largest in Greece next to Athens, is a poor one and most of the people appear to be the reverse of well-to-do, but the situation is splendid. A snow-topped range of mountains culminating in Mount Voidia 6,700 feet high, rises a few miles inland and the town is crowned by an ancient Venetian castle. On both sides of the gulf are other bold rugged mountains 4,000 to 8,000 feet high, all capped with snow at this season. The country round Patras is well cultivated and we found it most charming in the warm spring weather which we enjoyed, for walks and drives among the apricot blossom, orange groves loaded with fruit and vivid green barley fields. Purple anemones grow in great profusion on the grassy slopes. In no other place which we have visited has so much interest been taken in the yacht. The officers from H.M. destroyer "Albatross" who playfully nick-named us "The Bombay Ducks," and many of the English residents called on board, as well as ladies and gentlemen from several of the Consulates, all of whom we found most kind and agreeable. The local Greek paper published a most absurd paragraph about us to the effect that the yacht belonged to the British Royal Navy, and had on board British Naval Officers "commissioned with the drawing out of a nautical chart." We visited some of the Cafés Chantants in the town, where the entertainments are by no means of a high class, whilst the prices for refreshments are most exorbitant, for instance five shillings for a pint bottle of Cider. At one of these places an attempt was made to charge the chief engineer and the mate with ten shillings each for two pints of Greek champagne which had been opened without their orders, and refusal to pay so much resulted in somewhat of a scene, ending in these two making their exit in a dignified manner. They were surprised to find that the skipper to whom they recounted their adventure had entered in the log in his facetious way "the chief mate and chief engineer were expelled from a Cafe Chantant for indecorous behaviour." We could not spare the time to visit either Athens or Olympia. The train service is so poor and badly arranged that in each case it would have taken two full days with little time to spend at either place. It was our intention to proceed from Patras to Messina, but we were strongly advised by the Officers of H. M. S. "Albatross" not to do so. They said that not only were all soundings unreliable and altered, but it was also doubtful whether we would be allowed to enter the port. We therefore decided to go on via Malta.

March 30.—We were ready to start at an early hour but had to wait for the arrival of the steamer from Athens which brought us a supply of lubricating oil for the motors. Fortunately we had a good supply of kerosine in the tank—450 gallons—for in Greece the price is 3s. 6d. a gallon. At 8-20 a.m. we passed out of the harbour, the weather being very fine with a glassy sea. At noon we were seven miles West of Cape Papas in Lat. 38° 12'N. Long. 21° 13' E. having logged 26 miles under double motor. The calm continued all day and we passed Cape Skinari in the island of Zante close to at 5-10 p.m.

March 31.—Calm all night. At 8-10 a.m. exactly 24 hours from the start allowing for longitude, we had logged 154 miles under double motor with no assistance from the wind. This distance is the longest we have run since 9th February. Noon position Lat. 37° 10'N., Long. 18° 26'E. Log 154, good 147, adverse current 7 miles, distance to Malta 203 miles. Calm continued all day. At 6 p.m. we took in all sails and bent the trysail ready to hoist in case of necessity, since the weather generally goes to extremes in the Mediterranean. Several birds came on board to-day. A swallow, a yellow wagtail and a white-throat, all seemingly tired out. After a rest and a drink of water they went on their way. All these are apparently migrants as they are species which appear in England in spring. Another visitor is a small owl in marking and size like a nightjar with a quaint mewing note. We are trying to keep him alive.

April 1st.—Calm still continuing. Position at noon Lat. 36° 15' N., Long. 15° 43' E., Log 135, good 141, fair current 6, distance to Malta 62 miles. At 7-55 p.m. we sighted Dellimara and St. Elmo Lights simultaneously right ahead, exactly at the right moment showing our chronometer rating off Zante on the 30th to have been absolutely accurate. At 11-30 p.m., we hove to and took in all sail and at midnight passed into the Grand Harbour, Valetta. At 12-25 we anchored at the inner end of the harbour, but after being boarded by the Health Officer we had to up anchor again as we were said to be in the fairway, and moor stern to the quay off the Calcara Gate at 1-50. We were besieged by "sharks" from the shore from 12 till 2 a.m. And it was only by forcibly ejecting one who persisted in disturbing our rest up to the latter hour, that at last we got rid of him. We intend to stay here for a day or two and then proceed to Algiers. The following is a summary of the voyage from Patras to Malta.

At sea, 64 hours = 2 days 16 hours.

| | |
|---|---|
| Miles good | 375 |
| Miles logged | 384 |
| Under motor power | 63 hours, covering 379 miles. |
| Head wind | 15 hours. |
| Beam wind | 2 hours. |
| Calm | 47 hours. |

# THE S. S. "NETRAVATI."

THE Bombay Steam Navigation Co's new steamer "Netravati," under a successful trial trip to Kennery Island and back yesterday morning and carried a number of the Company's guests. The steamer, a remarkably handsome one, was built by the Greenock Grangemouth Dockyard Co. Ltd. to a specification by the Company's Superintending Engineer Mr. B. Conry, A.M.I.N.A. The dimensions of the vessel are 246 ft. B. P. by 36 ft. by 22 ft. 6 inches moulded to the spar deck, and she is built to a very fine model for a high rate of speed. She is classed to the fullest requirements of the Board of Trade and Lloyd's for a passenger certificate, and has beautiful accommodation for a number of 1st class passengers entirely fitted up in teak which is the only timber used throughout the vessel. Special attention has been paid to the requirements of a topical climate by extra ventilation and double awnings are fitted all fore and aft. She is lighted throughout by electricity and has a complete installation of hydraulic cranes for the quick working of cargo; also steam windlass, steam capstan and steam steering-gear all of first class make. The machinery is by Messrs. Dunsmuir and Jackson of Govan and is of very high power. Steam is generated in two large double-ended multitubular boilers with a working pressure of 200 lbs per square inch, the cylinders are 21 3-4 x 36 x 59 and 42 inches stroke and indicate 2500 H. P. The speed is 14 knots, fully loaded. In the Engine Room all the latest improvements have been fitted including two Weirs Pumps, one Weirs evaporator (18 tons), one filter, two ballast donkeys, one service donkey electric engine and dynamo, Weirs Heater, Edwards air pump etc. The steamer was specified for and designed in Bombay by the Company's staff. A noticeable feature is the Welin Davits fitted to the life boats and are a great improvement on the old style. Managing Agents:—Messrs. Killick Nixon & Co., General Manager:—E. W. Graham-Roe., Supdg. Engineer:—B. Conry A.M.I.N.A.,

The list of guests at yesterday's trip were:—Mr. H. E. E. Procter, Mr. T. W. Birkett, Mr. W. H. Ogston, Mr. D. W. Wilson, Mr. G. C. Phillips, Mr. C. A. C. Morris, Mr. C. Branson, Mr. T. W. Venn, Mr. E. Elton, Mr. S. F. Thomson, Lt. Col. Crimmin, Mr. G. C. Plinston, Mr. A. E. Boyd, Mr. P. G. C. Currie, Mr. H. P. Tulloch, Mr. D. Kalapesi, Mr. A. Panton, Mr. H. C. Walker, Mr. A. F. Pinsent, Mr. A. Maedonald, Mr. Southwell Piper, Mr. J. J. Welch, Captain F. E. Hardcastle, Captain C. Sewell, Mr. W. M. Bell, Dr. Armstrong Smith, Mr. John Wallace, Mr. J. A. Grant, Mr. C. Krissoglou, Mr. C. H. Roberts, Mr. D. H. Glade, Mr. B. Conry, Mr. E. W. Graham-Roe.

# MILITARY MATTERS.

## National Defence.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 9.

NATIONAL DEFENCE is the question of the day: at present it outweighs all other subjects in importance. It is palpable to all intelligent people, that the Government does not by any means reflect the opinion of the country on this subject. It was thought that at the next general election the Unionists will romp home on Tariff Reform, but in the present temper of the country it is probable that they could as easily get there on National Defence. The demand for the sea is "Dreadnoughts:" for the land, universal military training, and for the air flying machines or, for the present, airships, since the former have not yet reached that stage when they can be considered of any utility in war, and it is doubtful if they ever do.

The neglect of the Government to make adequate provision for the maintenance of our supremacy at sea has given rise to the deepest resentment amongst all classes, and there is a growing feeling of insecurity everywhere, in spite of Keir-Hardie's recent assurance that he and the German Labour leaders will make war between their country and Germany impossible by the simple process of advising the working classes of both countries to cut off supplies. It is of course only the most ignorant of the proletariat that he can get to listen to this rubbish, but even they in time will learn that the German naval policy, which is this one of aggression and only directed against this country, has the full support of the Labour Unions throughout Germany. The Labourites are by no means of one accord, some of them hold sound views on Imperial defence. Only the other day the Independent Labour member William Crooks told the crowd he was addressing that young men would be better employed in military training than loafing at the street corners.

The Army (Annual) Bill, which provides us with a standing army for another year at least, is attracting more attention than Mr. Haldane would desire for it, owing to a few "drafting amendments" it was necessary to attach to it, before submitting it for the usual approval of Paliament. One of these "drafting amendments" deals with the prices to be paid in respect to billeting; exception was taken to the rate of 1s. 9d. a day for feeding and stabling a horse, which was applying normal prices to abnormal times. The Financial Secretary to the War Office endeavoured to point out that the clause had nothing to do with abnormal times, but a member suggested that when an army was billeted on the people it certainly produced abnormal circumstances for those who had to provide food and drink. Further criticism was aroused by the Bill fixing the prices that will be paid to licensed victuallers, while it leaves to the Army Council to decide what rates of payment shall be made to private individuals upon whom troops may be billeted. These, however, were matters of secondary importance compared with that contained in Clause 4, which is to transfer to the Army Council the bulk of the powers of the Secretary of State for War and all the powers of the Commander-in-Chief and Adjutant-General under the Army Act. It was thought that this was too much to be run through in an amendment, though Mr. Haldane explained in vain that it was merely to make the language of the Act as it now stands conform to the existing working machinery. He took it that no one wished to return to the state of things which existed before the creation of the Army Council. Some members thought, however, that such changes should be made the subject of a separate Act. Critics somewhat cruelly accused the War Minister of trying to carry out what involved a constitutional change by introducing his little amendment by the back door at a late hour. To all Mr. Haldane urbanely replied, "I am always responsible to Parliament" whatever happens.

Many generations must pass away before we can live down the memory of Mafeking night in London. There were few incidents during the war more regrettable than this. France, whom we had regarded with undisguised superiority as a hysterical nation, had the laugh of us on that occasion, and made good use of the opportunity too. Now Germany is having a dig at us. The "Berliner Tageblatt" says a transformation is taking place in the English character as revealed by the "naval excitement now dominating all England," and adds that anyone who fails to recognise the cool Englishman in the excited citizen has not observed this new-development "and forgets the scenes which took place on Mafeking night." However, the principal actors in that anything but creditable performance which took place on that eventful night were members of the Stock Exchange and others engaged in daily money speculations, an employment which is well known to produce an acute form of hysteria. Whatever the antics of these excitable individuals may be, we may feel assured that our soldiers and sailors can be trusted to maintain the national character for "coolness."

Lord Wemyss, who by right of age is now father of the House of Lords and the most respected of all its members, has put down a motion to call attention to the failure of the Territorial Force, which he does not hesitate to style "an imposture". He was, a few days ago, the recipient of a very fine portrait of himself, which was subscribed to by members of both Houses and both parties. He was a keen Volunteer and has given much study to the question of National Defence.

At the Mansion House meeting, assembled to endeavour to arouse public interest in the science and practice of aerial navigation and to deplore the apathy and backwardness of the country in the matter, especially from a national defence point of view, the Lord Mayor stated, without contradiction, that we possess only one airship, and that is in process of building, but experts take a gloomy view of its success. This does not sound hopeful when we remember that Germany has six airships built and equipped and six more building. We possess only one shed capable of harbouring an airship, though the construction of another has made so much progress as to be under consideration. Every airship of course requires a shelter when not in flight. France possesses five completed sheds, Germany six completed and six in process of construction. Where are we? An M. P., desirous of answering the question for himself, asked that facilities might be afforded members to visit the army balloon factory at Aldershot during the Easter recess, in order to inspect the Army aeroplane, to which request Mr. Haldane replied, "I think they had much better not." The member who followed with a request that arrangements might be made for members to go up in the Army dirigible was vouchsafed no reply. The joke was played out. We are no doubt badly "left" and are likely to remain so, unless the Government is prepared to allow something more than the pittance now doled out to our military aeronautical department, if such exists at all. Anyhow, we are spending ten pounds where the other great Powers are spending hundreds.

The exodus of one year men from the Territorials is somewhat disconcerting for the people who oppose compulsory training for home defence. In one week the Force has lost 25,000 men, and good men too, the very back-bone of the Force, as they were all "old soldiers" transferred from the late Volunteers. The authorities never anticipated this large exodus which is increasing daily. Many battalions which had managed to recruit up to 75 per cent, and had in consequence become entitled to receive colours from the King, will now lose this privilege unless they can make up the depletion in their ranks before the 19th June, which some will find difficult to do now, unless what is called "special recruiting" is re-started, big drum, "Daily Mail" etc.

This year will be memorable for many new developments in the science of war and it may be expected that important experiments will be carried out during the coming manœuvres of the Continental armies, in which airships will take a practical part for the first time. The Germans will be experimenting with their new high-angle gun, which will be used for meeting the attacks of airships, and can be moved rapidly from place to place on a motor-car; mechanical transport will be used to an extent never before contemplated; the Germans will be giving their new system of wireless telegraphy known as the "sounding spark" a trial, and all the armies, it is said, will renounce the close formations in the field for the more open ones long ago adopted in our own Army. This change has been at last forced upon them by the production of an automatic rifle, rearmament with which is now recognised as only a matter of time. There is however another recent invention in firearms which will revolutionise the conditions of modern war to an extent that it is difficult to imagine. This is a report muffler, which renders the explosion of the charge practically noiseless. It is stated that when a rifle with this muffling attachment is discharged, a hiss, the click of the striker, and a slight sound, in no way resembling that of an explosion, is all that can be heard. The silencer is cylindrical in shape, 1¼ inches in diameter and 7 inches long, and is attached to the muzzle of the rifle, though not in a way as to interfere with the shooting of the weapon. The cylinder communicates with the breech of the rifle by a narrow passage, through which the gases of explosion pass along to it, on the rifle being fired. On entering the cylinder or silencer, the expanding gases come into contact with discs or baffle plates with which it is fitted. These plates, offering resistance to the gases in their passage through the silencer, reduce their speech to such an extent that on emerging through a narrow orifice in rear of it, impact with the atmosphere is sufficiently reduced to eliminate any shock which could set up vibration and produce a report.

It is stated that the trials which have been conducted fully substantiate the claims of the inventor, Mr. Hiram Maxim, as to the complete silencing effect of his simple device. It may be added that his demonstrations have also served to effectively silence his critics who showed an inclination to jeer at his inventive efforts. Those people don't realise what an age of rushing progress this is.

# MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

## BOMBAY BRIGADE ORDERS.

Tuesday, April 27.

The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to England on the recommendation of a Medical Board, in anticipation of the leave which will be hereafter granted to him by the G. O. C. 6th (Poona) Division:—Lieut. A.M. Benett, R.A.M.C.

Lieut. H. V. C. Lynch, 124th Baluchistan Infantry, has permission to appear before the Civil and Military Examination Committee, Bombay, on Monday, the 3rd May, 1909, at 11 a.m., for Examination in Hindustani, Higher Standard, Part I and also in Part II, provided he passes in Part I.

The following arrivals and departures reported at Bombay:—

### NORTHERN ARMY.

Arrivals:—Major A. W. Chalmers-Scott, 21st Cavalry per s.s. "Olympia," on 26th November, Major T. C. Ross, H. L. I per s.s. "Arabia," on 12th March, Captain J. Mc. A. Macmillan, I.M.S., XI Lancers, per s.s. "Brittania," on 16th January, Lieut. H. L. Money, 1st P. of W. Own Goorkha Rifles, 2nd Lieut. Hon. S. D. Boyle, Rifle Brigade, per s.s. "Caledonia," on 23rd April.

Departures:—Captain A. C. Girdwood, Northumberland Fusiliers, per s.s. "Egypt," on 13th March. Captain W. J. Coolinson, I.M.S., Colonial F. Glanville, D.S.O., Royal Engineers, Colonel H. E. Vaughan, 7th Rajputs, Lieut. G. Miller, I.M.S. Surgeon-General P. M. Ellis, I.M.S., Major C. H. Selwyn, 12th Cavalry, Lieut. H. F. W. Paterson, 32nd Sikh Pioneers, Major-General A. R. Martin, Staff, 2nd Division, per s.s. "Morea," on 24th April. Lieut. H. B. Channer 54th Sikhs F. F., per s.s. "Salsette," on the 10th April.

### SOUTHERN ARMY.

Departures.—Capt. J. Prentice, I. S. M. D., Lieuts. C. J. B. Bridgewater, 6th Dragoons, A. M. Twiss, R. Engineers. C. P. Ward, 124th B. Infantry, per s.s. "Morea," on 24th April.

BOMBAY, ARRIVALS, APRIL 26.—Capt Macmillan, IMS, from England.
Lieut Seymore, Ordnance, from Agra.
Capt Campbell, 40th Pathans, from Dera Ismailkhan
2nd Lieut Hon Boyle, Rifle Bde, from England.
Col Vaughan, 7th Rajputs, from Dinapore.
Lieut and Q Mr Hagan, RFA from Lucknow.
Lt Col Stockwell, HLI, from Lucknow.
Surg Genl Ellis, AMS, from Naisital.
Maj Selwyn, 12th Cav., from Allahabad.
Lieut Cole 43rd E Regt from Erinpura.
Lieut Mosher, 129th Baluchis, from Karachi.
Capt Prentice, G Surgarr from Balaghat.
Lieut Hopwood, 1st Lincolns, from Poona.
Lieut Hathornthwaite, 121st Pioneers, from Quetta.
Lieut Leckie, 104th Rifles, from Hyderabad (Sind.)
Lieut Carlisle, 107th Pioneers, from Jhansi.
Lieut Twiss, R E from Kirkee.
Lieut Ward, 124th Bal Infy from Fort Sandeman.
Maj Ford, R F A from Neemuch.
Lieut Clebborn, R H A from England.

DEPARTURES APRIL 26.—Lieut. Broughton, 33rd Punjabis to Jubbulpore.
Capt Prentic, I S M D to England.
Lieut Whittle, Inspector of Army Schools, to Deolali.
Lieut Hathornthwaite, 121st Pioneers, to Satara.
Lieut Leckie, 104th Rifles, to Satara.
Lieut Ussher, 129th Baluchis, to Satara.
Lieut Carlisle, 107th Pioneers, to Karachi.
Lieut Twiss, R E, to England.
Lieut Ward, 124th Bal., Infantry.
Lieut Hopwood, Lincolns Regt, to Somaliland.
Maj Ford, R F A, to Neemuch.
Lt-Col Brownrigg 128th Pioneers, to Meerut.
Lieut Seymore Ordnance, to Hubli.
Capt Campbell 40th Pathans, to Cotacamund.
Lieut Hagon R F A. to Lucknow.
Lt-Col Stockwell H L I, to England.
Surg-Genl Ellis, A M S, to England.
Lieut Channer 54th Sikhs, to England.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 26.

Captain Carr, Royal Garrison Artillery, now serving with the Burma Military Police, is appointed to the British Mountain Artillery, Murree Hills.

Lieutenant Lawrence, Royal Engineers, is appointed to the 3rd Sappers.

The age of candidates for appointment from the Regular Army to the Army Service Corps has been raised to 25 years.

Second-Lieutenant A. C. Chapman, No. 78 Company, Singapore, is posted the No. 75 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, at Aden.

Captain W. H. Hamilton, I.M.S., is appointed Ophthalmology Specialist, Mhow Division, vice Berry on leave.

Colonel C. N. Watts embarked for duty in India on the 23rd April, on appointment as Assistant Adjutant-General, 9th Division, Secunderabad.

Major-General Alderson, Commanding the Poona Division, is granted six months' combined leave.

Captain Corbyn, 51st Sikhs, has been appointed to the Supply and Transport Corps, and posted to the Poona Division.

It is notified that no increase of the reserve establishments of the Indian Army will be made during the current financial year and that endeavours must be made to complete the deficiency at present existing on the establishment. The reserve establishment authorised for the current year is the same as for 1908-09.

The Army Department at Simla still have on hand 124 unclaimed South African medals for which owners, who are mostly transport followers, are invited to apply.

THE following "special and miscellaneous" information is recorded in the latest issue of the Lahore Divisional Orders:—"The Ichneumon fly is particularly active at this time of the year, and the greatest care should be taken to prevent barrels of rifles becoming unserviceable from the rings of corrosion which invariably follow if the clay plug is not at once removed. The fly will build a complete nest within 24 hours, and every barrel should be looked through at least once daily to ensure its being free from this pest."

MR. ROBERT MILLER, who will be rememb

# SPORTING NEWS.

## HOCKEY.

### Aga Khan Tournament.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE vs. PIONEERS "B."

These teams met on the Marine Lines ground on Monday afternoon and the match proved to be on of the most uninteresting games in the first round of the Tournament, as the Grant Medical College did anything they liked right through the game.

Shortly after the commencement of play it was seen that the Medicals were vastly superior to the Pioneers "B" and romped home easy victors by 11 goals to nil. Further the goals were scored by Hanson (8), Cowper (2) and Osborne.

PRESIDENCY vs. G. I. P. R. (TRAFFIC).

A good attendance on the Gymkhana ground watched a fast and even game between these teams. Both sides showed plenty of keenness, in fact it was over-keenness, which as much as anything kept down the scoring. The Presidency, who were rather the better team of the two, scored the only goal of the match. Teams:—

PRESIDENCY.—Goal, N. Dharaywan; backs, G. Gorakra and N. J. Kovarker; halves, S. Kantak, S. Kulkarni and S. Shete; forwards, M. Trilokekar, V. M. Kothare, B. Kothare, W. G. Kothare and K. G. Kothare.

G. I. P. R. (TRAFFIC).—Goal, Rennison; backs, Nelons and Mullenax; halves, Thorley, Parakh and Graham; forwards, Burrell, Wilson, Edington, Cook and Harrison.

The opening stages of the game were rather in favour of the Presidency, whose forwards made two or three dangerous looking rushes. However, their attack was lacking in finish and their centre-forward missed two good chances. Lying well up the field Harrison netted the ball for the G. I. P., but was given offside and for several minutes after this the railwaymen pressed ineffectively. Before half-time the Presidency attacked hotly round the other goal, but the two railway backs put up a hard and sound defence and despite a penalty hit, nothing had been scored when the whistle went.

Half-time:

| | |
|---|---|
| Presidency | 0 |
| G. I. P. R. (Traffic) | 0 |

The second half opened in an exciting manner. A hot attack by the G. I. P. looked like breaking through the Presidency defence on at least two occasions, but a long hit by one of the backs set his forwards going, and after Rennison had once kicked away, the Presidency scored with a fast shot from the right wing. The attack lasted a couple of minutes longer and then the game moved to the other end. The pace now was pretty fast and both goals had narrow escapes. Both the G. I. P. wings got away in a promising style, but centring erratically they gave the inside men little chance. At the other end Rennison running out for two shots in quick succession saved well. A good pace was maintained to the end though no more goals were obtained. Pace and hard-hitting were the characteristics of a game in which little combination was shown on either side. Final:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Presidency | 1 |
| G. I. P. R. (Traffic) | 0 |

PROGRAMME FOR SECOND ROUND.

The second round of the Tournament will open this afternoon at Marine Lines with the match between the Bombay Gymkhana and Elphinstone College. Matches in this round will be played on the following dates and grounds, the bully-off in each case being at 5-30:—

| Date. | Teams. | Ground. |
|---|---|---|
| April 27 | Bombay Gymkhana vs. Elphinstone College.. | Marine Lines. |
| ,, 28 | Cheshire Regt. vs Queen's Regt. | Marine Lines. |
| ,, ,, | Union vs. Northampton Regt. | Gymkhana. |
| ,, 29 | Y.M.C.A. vs. 14th Hussars. | Marine Lines. |
| ,, ,, | Pioneers "A" vs. Secundera-bad Combined. | Gymkhana. |
| ,, ,, | Educational Society Old Boys vs Presidency. | Marine Lines. |
| ,, ,, | Grant Medical College vs. Government Telegraph. | Gymkhana. |
| May 1 | R. G. A. vs. Worcester Regt. | Marine Lines. |

## CHESS TOURNAMENT.

### All India Championship.

Results of the games played on the evenings of Saturday and Sunday:—

Mr P P Gieve beat Mr D W Innes.
Mr G F Pollard beat Mr D W Innes.
Mr S P Pavri beat Mr N M Patwardhan.
Mr S P Pavri beat Mr A S Taraporewala.
Mr G F Pollard beat Mr A G Sathye.
Mr P M D Sanderson beat Mr A G Sathye.
Mr K B Meherji Rana beat Mr L N Karle.
Mr D J Variawa beat Mr R B Guzder.
Mr H E Bamji beat Mr A S Taraporewala.
The game between Mr. H. E. Bamji and Mr. R. D. Unwala was drawn.

## HYDERABAD SPORTS.

### Inter-School Football Tournament.

NIZAM COLLEGE *v.* ALL SAINTS' INSTITUTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, APRIL 20.

THE semi-finals between "A" team of the Nizam College and "A" team of All Saints' Institution were played off yesterday evening on the play ground of the latter, where an immense crowd collected to witness the contest. Very many ladies and gentlemen were present and were accommodated on the high platform in front of the Parish Hall, overlooking the oval. Punctually at 5-30, the College gave the kick-off and then made a vigorous attack, but their opponents repulsed them just as vigorously. From the beginning it was thought that All Saints' team was outclassed and bound to lose. Nor was there any want of self-confidence on the part of the College. The first half of the game was fast and furious, and both exciting and interesting, but nothing came of it, not a single goal having been scored on either side. And surprisingly enough the "Japs" on two occasions nearly drove home for goal, amidst tremendous clapping and roars of applause. After the interval, the "Rus," for so the College team were dubbed, appeared to play a more alert and close game, while the "Japs," feeling reassured about their hitherto doubtful strength, played with a determination to win. There was no more scrimmaging, and the attack and defence of the two teams were carried out in fine order, so that at the close of time both sides stood without a score, the contest ending in a draw. I understand that the tie will be played next Thursday, the winning team playing the finals against St. George's Grammar School.

THREE probationers are likely to be recruited in India for the superior traffic establishment of the Railways. This time last year three appointments were also made.

THE Duke of Devonshire presided over a meeting of the Captain Cook Memorial Committee at the Mansion House, at which it was decided to form an Executive Committee, with the Prince of Wales as Chairman, to secure the erection in London of a memorial which will probably take the form of a statue. The first Commissioner of Works has promised his co-operation in the choice of a suitable site and it is estimated that £3,000 will be required to carry out the proposal.

## THE BARRAH DACOITY CASE.

The special Tribunal of the High Court—the Chief Justice with Justices Mukherji and Carnduff—continued the hearing of this case on Saturday last. Burkut Bepari whose cross-examination by Mr. R. C. Sen was resumed, said; When I indentified the second accused he had no boots or shoes on. After I had finished Yakul was called and then Janu. Yakub told me he had identified one man. Janu said he could not identify any. I knew Gadu well. When I seized the dacoit Gadu was standing close to me. He must have noticed me seizing the dacoit.

Your story as to what took place on the east bank is absolutely false?—No. It is true.

You never crossed the river to the east bank but were all the time standing on the west bank?—Not so. I crossed to the east bank.

You were standing on the west bank near a man named Hashim?—No.

You have lately got a gun license?—No. I have had a license for a long time.

How long?—Not less than twenty-five years.

Lately the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam have been cancelling all the gun licences?—A good many have been cancelled.

In consideration of your giving evidence in this case the police have helped you a good deal in getting this license?—No.

Yusuf Bepari was the next witness. He said I am a cultivator. My age is 60 or 65. I cultivate my own land. I came from Dhipasai. I saw the dacoits' boat in Joisto last.

They had swords in their hands and we ran away. While I was running away I was wounded from behind. I cannot say what the wound were inflicted with. I fell down. When first truck I fell but got up. As I got up I was again struck twice and wounded and fell down. The second time I was struck on the head and fell unconscious. I don't know what happened after that. Two or three days later I went to the Dacca hospital for treatment.

Jamu Bepari was next examined. He said: I come from Soila. That is on the southern bank of the river. I am a cultivator. I remember the dacoity. I was at the hat that day. The hat is about eight "pakhis" from the south bank of the river. On hearing about the dacoity, I and others went to the river bank. I saw the boat being towed from the west bank. On seeing us the dacoits crossed to the east bank. We called out to them to stop. They did not do so. Some villagers on the east bank stopped the boat. We called out to them not to let go. We were then on the west bank. Subsequently we crossed over by the ferry to the east bank. Three men were towing the boat. Before we crossed over nothing else happened.

After you crossed did anything happen?—Burkat Bepari seized one of the towers.

What happened then?—I went to the prow of the boat. Hanik was with me. I found an anchor there. I told Hanik to take the anchor and secure the boat. Under the roof a man was seated in front. I caught his hand and brought him out. He stood by my side. Burkat then created some confusion. A dacoit in order to rescue the man Burkat had seized went to the spot. Burkat released the first man, seized the second man and dragged him inland. Two dacoits then got out of the boat. One had a gun and the other a sword. I was then in the boat.

Did any one else get on the boat?—Abad Ali. He got on the stern of the boat.

Where was the anchor?—On the prow of the boat.

What did you do on the boat?—I was standing there and the man I had taken out from under the roof was by my side.

What happened then?—There are four men similarly armed jumped out from the stern of the boat. On landing they fired and attacked people with their swords.

Did you see the assault yourself?—Yes.

When those five men jumped out that did you do?—All this time I was standing on the prow of the boat holding the man I had brought out from under the roof. When the dacoits attacked the men on shore I remained where I was. When the man Burkat had seized got free he came to the boat and then the man I had caught pushed me off the boat. I then ran away.

The Court then adjourned for the day.

## NATTORE MAIL ROBBERY.

### Mr. Donogh and Mr. Choudhury Again.

The Criminal Revision Bench of the High Court held a special sitting on Saturday when the hearing of the reference from Mr. Majid, Sessions Judge of Rajshaye in the Nattore Mail Robbery Case was resumed.

On their Lordships (Mr. Justice Caspersz and Mr. Justice Ryves) taking their seats Mr. Donogh Counsel for the Crown, handed in the list of dates in the case which Mr. Justice Caspersz had asked for.

Caspersz, J.: Is all this in the evidence or did you gather it from the police papers?

Mr. Donogh: No, my lord, it is all in evidence.

Mr. Donogh said they now came to a different stage of the case and that part of the evidence which related to the record and the loss of the will.

Caspersz, J.: What is the score of this part of the evidence?

Mr. Donogh: I think there is a very great deal of matter in it which I am afraid your Lordships must look into. It relates to the loss of the will and the posting of the records.

Caspersz, J.: Is not the only relevant thing the date when the records were despatched?

Mr. Donogh: Yes, my lord.

Caspersz, J.: Well, just as you like.

Counsel continued and read the evidence of the priest who applied for probate of the will in the original case.

Caspersz, J.: Who filed the will? That is rather important you see?

Mr. Donogh: The party who applied for probate filed the original, and the certified copy of the will was put in by Kali Charn's people.

Ryves, J.: I suppose the original was actually filed by a muktear or pleader.

Mr. Donogh: Yes, my lord; that is the usual course.

Mr. Donogh continued reading, when Mr. Justice Caspersz asked—What was their object in getting away with the certified copy?

Mr. Donogh: To prevent probate from issuing.

Ryves J: But there were other copies not certified copies but private copies.

Mr. Donogh: Where, my lord?

Mr. Ryves J: There must have been. Why every pleader in the case would have a copy.

Mr. Donogh: Your Lordship, however sees the attitude of these people.

Ryves J: Yes, I see that.

Mr. Donogh: To Annoda it was of great importance. He says if it had not been filed he would have won his case.

Caspersz, J.: Yes, he thought so.

Ryves J.: To me it does not seem of much importance.

ANOTHER BREEZE.

Counsel proceeded with his reading and stated that he wished to place before their Lordships a certain list of articles, upon hearing which Mr. Choudhury gave the number of the page in the paper book on which the list was to be found.

Mr. Donogh: I have repeatedly said that I do not require any assistance in this matter.

Caspersz, J.:—He is very reasonable Mr. Donogh.

Mr. Donogh: I promised to give your lordships that information. If your lordships like to take it from the defence your lordships can do so at once. If you are pleased to go ahead and look at the page as Counsel for the defence suggests, I think I am entitled to object.

Mr. Choudhury: It may not be necessary as you say.

Caspersz, J.: Go on Mr. Donogh.

Counsel for the Crown had not concluded his address when the Court rose for the day.

LIEUT.-COL. E. E. Grigg, of the Bengal Army, and late Commissioner of Kumaon, died on Saturday, April 3. He entered the Bengal Infantry in 1861, and was placed on the Supernumerary List in 1899.

THE death is reported of Major J. Rose, of Kilravock, at the age of eighty-nine. He was for many years in the Indian Army, and took part in the suppression of the Mutiny. He was Lord-Lieutenant of the County of Nairn from 1889 to 1904.

## CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

### INTERVENTION IN PERSIA.

"MADRAS MAIL":—Russia has been a much greater sufferer than Great Britain by the anarchical conditions which have supervened as a consequence of the Shah's repugnance to constitutional forms of government, and although her self-abnegation has been most praiseworthy and influenced by a desire to do nothing in contravention of the protocol, it is becoming manifest that her patience is almost exhausted and that something will have to be done to end an intolerable situation. We are similarly circumstanced in regard to the affairs of the Bank under our protection, and the prospect of a complete cessation of commercial activity in our sphere of influence. There should, therefore, be no difficulty in arriving at an understanding as to the measures to be undertaken to compel the Persian Government to fulfil their financial engagements, and incidentally to aid in the restoration of order. But extreme caution will have to be exercised as to the extent of our joint intervention, lest such semblance of rule as there is in the Shah's Kingdom should collapse under pressure, and we become confronted with a repetition of the Egyptian situation in the Middle-East a contingency which all perspicacious statesmen and diplomatists would desire to avoid. Meanwhile the practical refusal of the Shah to receive the British and Russian Ministers does not give much hope for a solution of the present difficulty without resorting to extreme measures provided for in the agreements.

### DECENTRALIZATION.

THE "ENGLISHMAN":—The Commissioners do not suggest any hard and fast rule for the relegation of Secretaries to district work, but they have unmistakably a strong opinion upon the point. "It seems clear," they write, "that steps should be taken to prevent an officer, however useful he may be in that capacity, from spending too much of his time in Secretariat or headquarters service." They would make it a necessary qualification for appointment to an Under Secretaryship that an officer has spent at least four years in district work and that a man should not be Under-Secretary unless, his actual district service—periods of furlough being excluded—amounts to eight years. The advice is excellent, and if it is followed, as it should be the Commissions' labour will have borne some good fruit. The absorption of Boards of Revenue, the simplification of the various Imperial Codes, the restriction of Imperial Inspector-General to their proper spheres of work—these all are subjects of recommendations which should benefit the administration by tending to decentralization. The fact that six of these ten Imperial Inspectors-General have been created since 1901, shows what a tendency there has been of late years in the direction of centralization, which has now to be undone.

### MANIPULATED ELECTIONS.

"INDIAN DAILY TELEGRAPH":—The Hindus will be able to manipulate the large general electorates to their hearts' content, and elect quite a large number of Mahomedans, stout and true Congresswallah Mahomedans, who will be reckoned by Government as "puccs" Mahomedan representatives. In fact the Hindus may elect so many of these renegade Mahomedans that no other Mahomedan representation will be necessary, and seeing that the election of additional Mahomedan representatives is to depend upon the whim and fancy of the Government, perhaps this would be as well, for Mahomedans will then be "utterly unrepresented, in the true sense of the word, in every part of India where they are in the minority. They are confronted with the alternative of becoming Congresswallahs and securing Hindu support, or "jo-Huzzoors," and getting Government nominations. The scheme is one utterly reprehensible, one insulting to that proud and hitherto loyal spirit which characterises the Mahomedan community of India and we are confident that Mahomedans throughout the country will unite and voice with one utter detestation of it and their honest indignation that their trust should have been thus misplaced—the pledge given to them violated. A policy more suicidal, more fatal to British interests than that upon which Lord Morley is embarking in disregarding Mahomedan interests and playing into the hands of the Hindus at every turn, cannot be conceived.

### THE NEW LEGAL MEMBER.

"MADRAS STANDARD":—It is well known that Mr. Sinha makes a considerable pecuniary sacrifice in accepting his present post. Moreover, as he remarked, the splendour of the Viceregal Court and the gaieties of Simla society have no attraction for him. But personal interests and inclinations must yield to the public good. Mr. Sinha could not, as he said, let go a great opportunity of cementing mutual good will and trust between the rulers and the ruled. It is obvious that sharing in the inner counsels of the Empire he has unique opportunities of doing this beneficent work. We are confident that when his term of office is over Mr. Sinha will not only have abundantly demonstrated his capacity for filling the high post conferred on him but in a considerable degree have drawn the relations between the rulers and the ruled closer together.

### POLICE DIFFICULTIES.

THE "ENGLISHMAN":—It is idle to blame the police for their inability to discover a clue as to the author of this or that startling crime, when they are working without the sympathy of the people, who are now more afraid of the local badmash or the local Swadeshi leader than of an arm of the law. The only suggestion that seems practicable is one that, in these days of the worship of the Indian Penal Code and of the Criminal Procedure Code as if they Scriptures, the Government is hardly likely to have the courage to adopt. It is that the standard of evidence demanded by the Law Courts should be lowered, and punishments every where enhanced. We do not say that the time has come when the Continental idea that every man is guilty till he has proved himself innocent should be adopted. That would be too great a shock to British sentiment. But it is obvious that something drastic must be done to put a stop to the growing want of respect in which the police are held and the resultant inefficiency of that force.

### LORD MACDONNELL'S LETTER.

"CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE":—Although the inevitable and irremediable have come to pass and are here to stay in the political revoltion to which India is being subjected, there are still to be found old Angalo-Indian administrators on the retired list who bemoan in a very lugubrious fashion not merely the character of the reforms themselves, but their comprehensiveness and prospects of still further expansion with which India is confronted. Perhaps this is not a matter for surprise, however, inasmuch as when they were in office and in the enjoyment of power and official emoluments they perceived no necessity for administrative reform of any kind, whilst almost to a man they were antagonistic to any encroachments upon the prerogatives of the bureaucracy. As a case in point, Lord Macdonnell, in an unconscionably lengthy communication to the "Times," traces the evolution of the Indian reform proposals with the object, he says, of placing them in their true perspective with regard to the past history of local government in India, and yet we all know him to have been a strenuous opponent of Indian autonomy in the concrete, whatever may have been his proclivities in respect of Home Rule in his own native land. In the present instance, however, Lord Macdonnell's private views are put under some restraint, and he usefully indicates the rise and progress and genesis of local self-government during the past fifty years, affording adequate recognition of the personal endeavours in such direction of Lord Ripon during his tenure of the Viceroyalty; whilst the policy in a similar direction of other administrative celebrities is almost wholly ignored. However, Lord Macdonnell is not singular in such respect.

THE death is announced of Colonel J. C. Robinson, late of the Royal Artillery. He served throughout the Kaffir war of 1877-78, and in the Afghan war of 1879-80, taking part in the march from Cabul to the relief of Kandahar. He was several times mentioned in despatches, receiving the medal with clasp and the brevet of major for the Kaffir campaign, the medal with clasp and the bronze star for the Afghan war. Col. Robinson retired in 1895.

## IN LIGHTER VEIN.

### A CONCLUSIVE DEFENCE.

"And you say that you are innocent of the charge of stealing a goose from Mr. Gibson's?" asked a judge of a meek looking prisoner.

"Yes, sir, I am as innocent as a child."

"You are confident that you did not steal the goose from Mr. Gibson's?"

"Yes, sir; and I can prove it."

"How can you prove it?"

"I can prove that I didn't steal Mr. Gibson's goose, judge, because I stole two hens from Mr. Graston the same night, and Gibson lives five miles from Graston's."

"The proof is conclusive" said the judge.

"Discharge the prisoner."

### THE STAR PUPIL.

Charlie was a bright boy with a good memory. He was the prize pupil in geography and physiology, and when the school had any visitors the teacher liked to show him off. One day a member of the school committee walked in as the class was reciting geography, and asked a few questions and received fairly accurate answers. When he expressed a desire to switch off to physiology, however, the teacher thought it was about time to show him something particularly precocious.

So when he asked, "Where is the stomach located?" she called on Charlie to answer. He did so with ready assurance:—

"The stomach," he said, "is situated just south of the lungs in a hole in the diagram."

### IN SYMPATHY.

A large touring motor car containing a man and his wife met a load of hay in a narrow road. The woman declared that the farmer must back out, but her husband contended that she was unreasonable.

"But you can't back the car so far," she said, "and I don't intend to move for anybody. Besides, he should have seen us."

The husband pointed out that this was impossible owing to an abrupt turn in the road.

"I don't care," she insisted. "I will not move if I have to stay here all night."

Her husband was starting to argue the matter, when the farmer, who had been sitting quietly on the hay, interrupted:—

"Never mind, sir," he exclaimed, with a sigh, "I'll try to back out, I've got one just like her at home."

### BEGGING A PRIVILEGE.

A nice rosy-faced old farmer dropped into a cafe for dinner.

The waiter gave him the dinner card and explained the list of dishes.

The old gentleman began at the top and ordered each thing in turn until he had covered about one-third of it.

The prospect of what was still before him was overpowering yet there were some things at the end that he wanted to try. Finally, he called the waiter, and confidentially marking off the spaces on the card with his index finger, said—

"Look here, I've et from thar to thar; can I skip from thar to thar, and eat on to the bottom?"

### PERPETUAL ROUND OF GAIETY.

On the occasion of the visit of a travelling circus to a small town, the juvenile of the surrounding country were all agog with excitement, raised by the large posters and gorgeous procession.

The young son of a notoriously closefisted old farmer rushed in to his father and eagerly importuned him for sixpence, with which to "see the circus."

"What!" exclaimed the old skinflint "sixpence to see the circus, and here only last week I let you go up to Farmer Jones' field to see the eclipse of the moon. Young man, do you want your life to be one perpetual round of gaiety?"

### STILL AT IT.

For a number of years a bitter feud had existed between the Browns and Perkinses, next-door neighbors. The trouble had originated through the depredations of Brown's cat, and had grown so fixed an affair that neither party ever dreamed of "making up." One day, however, Brown sent his servant next door with a peace making note for Mr. Perkins, which read—

"Mr. Brown sends his compliments to Mr. Perkins, and begs to say that his old cat died this morning."

Perkins written reply was bitter—

"Mr. Perkins in sorry to hear of Mr. Brown's trouble, but he had not heard that Mrs. Brown was ill."

### IT WAS COLD.

A bitter wind whirled the dry snow through the air. The policeman had red, swollen faces, and all the carmen, as they drove, kept slapping their hands against their breasts.

Getting into a hansom a cheery old soul said to the driver:—

"This is real English winter weather, isn't it."

The driver nodded and smiled grimly.

"I give you my word, sir," said he, "I ain't seen a butterfly all day."

### WORTH IT.

"Here, my good man," said the woman with ideas to a man who had begged alms of her, "here is a therepenny-piece, and please do understand that I do not give this because I hope to be rewarded for my charity some day, but because it gives me pleasure to do so."

The burly beggar looked dubiously at the tiny silver coin.

"Look 'ere, mum," he said. "In this 'ere wicked world we don't oriten get the chance to enjoy ourselves. Why not make it a shillin' an' 'ave a real good time?"

### ON HIS MIND.

Constable Stopem was found on the road side in an insensible condition and evidently delirious, for he muttered incessantly—

"I ate one too."

"He's evidently been poisoned," said the doctor as he listened to the rambling sentence which the P. C. uttered.

This instrument of torture brought the dazed constable to his senses and he kicked the pump to the other end of the room and cried—

"What do you mean by this?"

"I thought you were poisoned," explained the doctor. "You kept on saying, 'I ate one too.'"

"Yer a lot o' bloomin' idiots!" grunted Constable Stopem wrathfully. "That's the number of the car wot knocked me over—1812!"

### WE WONDER WHY.

He would terrorise the neighbors in a most outrageous way, broke the wide world's standing records in athletics every day; while in pugilistic circles he could wipe men in the dust and show master-tricks at fencing—laugh at every cut and thrust. He slew tigers in the jungle, and scalped redskins on the plain. He chased lions across the mountains, and harpooned upon the main. He could break a bucking broncho—yes, and rope a Texan steer all along a bowie-knife or hatchet, throw the boomerang or spear. In hairbreadth escapes he gloried, did this worthy son of Mars, and he'd lick his weight in wild cats—kick them higher than the stars. But his shoes were in his pocket and his face was ghastly white; he was silent as an oyster when he came in late at night.

### SHOWING HIS INTEREST.

A business man who once permitted himself to be persuaded to back a theatrical company was seated in his office one day when he received a telegram from the manager of the show. The troupe was somewhere in the north and the telegram read thus—

"Train wrecked this morning and all scenery and baggage destroyed. No member of company injured. What shall I do?"

The answer sent back by the business man was as follows:—

"Try another wreck and have the company ride in the luggage van."

## CARLYLE'S LOVE LETTERS.

"The Love Letter of Thomas Carlyle and Jane Welsh," who became his wife, have just been edited by Alexander Carlyle, M.A., and published by Mr. John Lane in two volumes (25s. net).

"These letters tell 'the old, old story' as it has never been told before," says the editor; "they prove that there was in the hearts of the writers a deep and abiding love for each other; that each was, in a sense, the complement of the other and an indispensability; that love and friendship encircled their kindred souls; and that each was to the other not only the best but the only real helpmate that could have been chosen from the whole circle of their acquaintance. Carlyle spoke the absolute truth when he said to Miss Welsh: "It would be little less than impious to renounce this heavenly feeling that unites us. Has not a kind Providence created us for one another? Have we not found each other? And might not both of us go round the Planet seeking vainly for a heart we could love so well?"

The editor adds that this collection of letters "has not been added to or diminished since it was returned by Mr. Froude in the latter part of the year 1884. The materials are, therefore, exactly those on which Carlyle's biographer based, or, rather ought to have based, his story of the courtship."

"Had these Letters been but kept unpublished (as Carlyle had ordered) or published in full and correctly, what a different reputation would Carlyle's have been in the opinion of the multitude; and from what a mountain of stupid calumny and inane babble would this poor world have been saved."

One of the reviewers says that this was "one of the courtships of history," and the reader of the book agrees with the editor of the Letters that few will read them "without having formed a higher opinion, a better and juster appreciation of the noble qualities of head and heart which Carlyle and Miss Welsh have so frankly and naturally displayed in the Letters of their ante-nuptial correspondence."

Mr. Lane has produced these two palpitating volumes in a handsome dress of violet with twin hearts emblazoned of the covers, surmounted by the immortal flame which they produced.

In a letter to his father, Alexander, written on Jan. 8, 1821, Carlyle tells how He met Her. Edward Irving, the founder of the Catholic Apostolic Church, took Carlyle to Haddington to see a Mrs. Welsh and her daughter, Jane. "I can say little about their husbandry," exclaims Carlyle, "but for the people—I saw the finest sample in the world. There was Gilbert Burns, brother of the immortal ploughman . . . ; there was ——. But no sheet (much less this) can be enough for them. I came back so full of joy that I have done nothing since but dream of it." Forty-five years afterwards Carlyle wrote of this momentous visit, "What I saw 'there' will be memorable to me while life or thought endures."

Here are some of the letters which passed between these famous lovers:—

He writes:—"When I compare the aspect of the world to me now with what it was twelve months ago, I am far from desponding or complaining. I seem to have a motive and a rallying-word in the fight of life: when the battle is waxing fierce without, and the heart is waxing faint within, I shall remember it and do bravely. Alles fur Ruhm und Ihr! [All for glory and her!]"

A VAIN INJUNCTION.

He writes again:—"You bid me write to you as a 'friend.' Vain injunction! I must exhibit the true state of my feelings when I write, or else write like a shallow fool: and I never felt 'friendship' of this sort towards anyone. After the view I have obtained of your character, and the honour to which you have admitted me, I should be the dullest of the sons of men if I could degenerate into what they call a friend. Be not displeased, however; I am as far from pretending to be a lover as a friend. . . .

"Besides, do I not know how we stand related towards each other? I understand what is your rank and what your prospects: I understand, too, what are my own; and perhaps there are feelings of integrity and honest pride within me which I am as chary of as some who make more noise about them."

Then She writes:—"You misunderstand me. You regard me no longer as a Friend, a Sister, but as one who at some future period may be more to you than both. Is it not so? Is it not true that you believe me, like the bulk of my silly sex, incapable of entertaining a strong affection for a man of my own age without having for its ultimate object our union for life?

"Your Friend I will be, your truest most devoted Friend, while I breathe the breath of life; but your Wife! Never, never! not though you were as rich as Croesus, as honoured and as renowned as you yet shall be."

Once more the Unconquered He writes:—

"On the whole I begin to entertain a certain degree of contempt for the Destiny which has so long persecuted me. I will be a man in spite of it! Yet it lies with you, my Dearest, whether I shall be a right man, or only a hard bitter Stoic. What say you, Jane? Decide for yourself and me! . . .

"At times, I confess, when I hear you speak of your gay Cousins, and contrast with their brilliant equipments my own simple exterior, and scanty prospects, and humble but to me most dear and honourable-minded kinsmen, whom I were the veriest dog if I ever ceased to love and venerate and cherish for their true affection, and the rugged sterling [worth] of their characters; when I think of all this, I could almost counsel you to cast me utterly away, and connect yourself with one whose friends and station were more analogous to your own. But anon-in some moment of self-love, I say proudly. There is a spirit in me, which is worthy of this noble maiden, which shall be worthy of her! I will take her to my heart, care-laden but ever true to her; I will teach her, I will guide her, I will make her happy! Together we will share the joys and sorrows of existence; I will bear her in my arms thro' all its vicissitudes, and Fate itself shall not divide us."

A WARM, TRUE HEART TO LOVE ME.

Then She again:—"My Friend, I love you. I repeat it the' I find the expression a rash one. All the best feelings of my nature are concerned in loving you. But were you my brother I would love you the same; were I married to another I would love you the same. And is this sentiment, so calm, so delightful, but so unimpassioned, enough to reconcile me to the existence of a married woman, the hopes and wishes and ambitions of which are all so different from mine, the cares and occupations of which are my disgust? Oh, no! Your Friend I will be, your truest and most devoted Friend, while I breathe the breath of life; but your wife! never!"

But on the eve of her marriage she spoke out of a full heart, and wrote these warm words:—

"He possesses all the qualities I deem essential in my husband—a warm, true heart to love me, a towering intellect to command me, and a spirit of fire to be the guiding star of my life. . . . Will you like him? No matter whether you do or not—since I like him in the deepest part of my soul."

THE Army Council have decided to carry out a preliminary reconnaissance of the manœuvre area allotted to the Cavalry Division this year, in regard to the arrangements to be made for water-supply and camp sites. The work is to be undertaken by the Commandant and Staff of the Cavalry School, Netheravon.

Beauty's Secret.

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## THE PROGRESS AND NEEDS OF CEYLON.

AT a meeting of the Colonial section of the Royal Society of Arts on April 6, a paper, illustrated by lantern views, on "Ceylon: Its Industries and Material Progress," was read by the Hon. John Ferguson, the proprietor and editor of the "Ceylon Observer." The Chair was taken by Sir J. West Ridgeway, a former Governor.

Mr. Ferguson said that the population of Ceylon had quadrupled since the whole island came under British sway less than a century ago, and another prosperous indication was the development of the general revenue, now close on £2,500,000 sterling a year, or double what it was so recently as 1893. But still more important was the increase in the total value of the island's trade, which now approximated from £18,000,000 to £20,000,000 sterling per annum, or three times what it was after the coffee failure some twenty years ago. There had been great progress in means of communication, but to meet the requirements of planting, especially of the new rubber industry, and of native agricultural progress in palms and rice, new roads and bridges were required and should be supplied. When Sir West Ridgeway left Ceylon in 1903 there were 862 miles of railway, built at a cost of £5,000,000 mostly paid for out of general revenue, chiefly from railway earnings. All the lines were owned by Government, and yielded returns to the Exchequer far in excess of any of the Indian or other colonial railways. This was their justification for urging that there sould be no cessation in railway construction until every revenue station in the island was connected and served. Mr. Ferguson critiesed the action of the Colonial Secretary in proposing that a sum of Rs.20,00,000 £(133,333) should be invested as a reserve outside the island, to yield two and a half or three per cent. interest, as a guarantee against future misfortunes. In the planting industry there was a guarantee of the very best kind for Lord Crewe and his advisers. The Legislative Council, the Planters' Association, the Chamber of Commerce, and the Native Low Country Association had unanimously protested against the project of the Colonial Office.

The Chairman said he fully shared the views of the lecturer as to the unwisdom of the decision of the Colonial Office about locking up the Rs.20,00,000 outside the island against possible disaster. This was a mediæval financial policy—the kind of thing their grandmothers did in their dotage; and he hoped Mr. Ferguson and his friends would further agitate for the abandonment of so unenlightened a source.

## LORD ROBERTS ON INVASION.

Lord Roberts has written from Egypt a letter to Mr. A. M. Broadley, joint author with Dr. Holland Rose of the recent work, "Dumouriez and the Defence of England against Napoleon." It is, perhaps, specially a propos at the present moment. In the course of the letter Lord Roberts remarks:—

"His (Dumouriez) scheme for 'The defence of England against Napoleon's is far and away the most complete I have ever read. . . . Dumouriez was so right in pointing out that, in dealing with an invading army, 'great battles' should be avoided, (p. 252). Not only, in my opinion, in a mountainous country such as that Dumouriez was alluding to on the coast (of Ireland), between Cork and the mouth of the Shannon, but throughout the United Kingdom, cut up as it is 'by hedges, trees, parks, fences' (p. 272). Just the kind of country in which a citizen army (such as we ought to have), if taught to shoot skilfully, and given a reasonable amount of training, would have a great advantage over the closely formed ranks of a continental army. It is deeply to be regretted that the same nonchalance and lack of foresight in military affairs—a result of our hopefulness, and pride' (p. 379), which Dumouriez alluded to so contemptuously a hundred years ago, should still exist. I trust it will not require the 'salutary uses of adversity' to bring about the much desired change, and to make Great Britain realise that she must now have an efficient home Army, and is no longer 'able to rely . . . on her allies and her Navy, and, therefore, to jog along in the old military ruts' (p. 380). It would be great satisfaction to me if a letter—somewhat on the lines of the one given in your preface, which Pitt wrote on April 11, 1804, were written now by the Leader of the Opposition. I hoped for a long time that home defence would be kept distinct from party politics, but, like its cognate subject, 'the union of the Empire,' this, to my great regret, appears impossible."

## THE REFORMED WAR OFFICE.

The following letter is published in the "Times":—

Sir,—You will, I hope, kindly grant space for the purpose of making widely known, on public grounds, the result of a successful appeal which has been made to the War Office in a case of peculiar cruelty. For six years a poor widow in this locality has appealed in vain for the scanty pensions due to herself and her three children in respect of the military services of her husband, in India and elsewhere, which won for him high praise from all ranks. His health gave way and caused his retirement. During all these six years this heartbroken woman could get no satisfaction. Every rule and regulation was strained against her by those indifferent officials who never seem to have any real sympathy for the forlorn and friendless. Last Christmas, by a mere chance, the case was restarted in great detail to Mr. At land at the War Office, and so the facts have become known to Mr. Haldane, with the result that the accumulated adverse decisions of six years have been reversed and justice done at last. It has indeed, been the triumph of perseverance over obstinacy.—I am Sir, yours obediently,

J. S. DOUGLAS, LL.D.

Combermere House, near Cheltenham, March 29.

## DISASTER AND EARTHQUAKE.

"Let us now set aside all sentiment, and try to differentiate between the disaster as such and the earthquake itself," writes Mr. Frank A. Perret, formerly honorary assistant at Royal Vesuvian Observatory, concerning the Messina earthquake in the April "Century." "Let us realize the fact that if the population of these cities had been ten times as large, the disaster would have been correspondingly greater, while the earthquake would have remained the same; and the still more interesting fact that if, instead of these rubble-built cities, a large army had been encamped on the spot, there would have been no disaster whatever, the earthquake still remaining the same. Years ago laws were passed prohibiting the erection of houses having more than two storeys, but avarice led to the building of tall, flimsy structures which would accommodate many families, and bring the owners a goodly rental. And yet this was in a well-known seismic area, where quakes were of frequent occurrence, and a great one might be expected at any time."

IOWA has living within her borders a man who ran the first locomotive built, the Rocket, Stephenson's engine. His name is Edward Entwistle, and he lives in Des Moines, where he has just celebrated his ninety-fourth birthday. Mr. Entwistle enjoys the distinction of being the oldest engineer in the United States. Mr. Entwistle has been married three times, and now resides with his wife in East Des Moines-street.

IN opposition to their report earlier in the month, the L. C. C. Day Schools Sub-Committee now finds that Montpelier House, Upper Holloway, will be available next summer for an open-air school similar to that conducted last year.

## THE LADIES' CORNER.

WRAPS AND TEA GOWNS.

Loose wraps and tea gowns were never so pretty or so daintily designed as they are this season. They appeal especially because so many light and clinging materials are in use, with so much lace for trimming. The really useful tea gown has nothing tight about the sleeves, it is easily slipped on or thrown off, for it is, as a rule, put on when one is tired, and then hastily cast aside when is is time to dress again for the evening. Wonderful things can be done with foulard, and there is a new design just out in which the edging of the material itself is used as a trimming border. All sorts of small quillings of Valenciennes lace are introduced, and the Cromwell collar much in vogue on some of the new blouses, is good, when

## BY THE WAY.

### THE LATE LORD GWYDYR.

The late Lord Gwydyr was sometimes erroneously claimed for gallant little Wales. He was, however, no Welshman, though he drew a Kymric title from an estate in Carnarvonshire. The Gwydyr family are connected with the South of England as well as with East Anglia, and trace their descent from Randulphus Burrell, who settled in Devonshire during the fourteenth century. The late peer, despite his patriarchal age, was far from being the "father" of the House of Lords. He rarely used his legislative privileges, and seems not to have been seen at Westminster since he came down to vote against Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule Bill.

### THE CENTENARY OF BISHOP SELWYN.

The centenary of Bishop Selwyn, would have fallen more felicitously on boat race day rather than as it did on day after for the great missionary, like his son and successor, was a mighty oarsman and the chief founder of rowing at Cambridge. He was also the real hero of that venerable chestnut, the "kettle story." When Selwyn was appointed first Bishop of New Zealand, the Crown authorities—the same sort of people who imagined Venezuela to be "an island off the coast of Spain"—having very vague topographical ideas about the future donor of "Dreadnoughts," assigned him nearly the whole Pacific Ocean for his diocese. Bishop Selwyn was a friend of Sydney Smith, who gave him the cheery farewell, "Goodbye, Selwyn, and I hope you will not disagree with your flock," alluding to the cannibal propensities of the faithful laity.

### PRECOCIOUS ART.

Marcel Lavallard, the French boy artist who has just had a picture accepted for the Salon within a month of his twelfth birthday, has probably established a new record in artistic precocity, although he had a formidable rival a few years ago in Henri Edouard Cortes, who had a picture exhibited at the Salon when he was only six months older. Even Millais was seventeen (within a month) when he made his first appearance at the Royal Academy; and Watts and Marcus Stone were the same age. Landseer was more precocious, for he had his first picture on the Academy walls at thirteen; Mr. Walter Crane was similarly honoured at sixteen; Mr. Briton Riviere at seventeen; and Mr. Frith at twenty-one.

### BEAUTY SPOTS IN JAMAICA.

Sir Harry Johnston, when visiting Kingston, strongly urged the local authorities to preserve the beauty spots of the island as a more valuable asset than banana plantations. In once of the most beautiful places, Fern Gully, some enterprising planter or squatter, the "Empire Review" tells us, has cleared away the ferns and planted bananas or bread-fruits. "There surely must be some other place where bananas can grow," Sir Harry remarked. "A man does not take a steep ride in a buggy for four miles for the purpose of seeing these plantations. The Government ought to purchase at least a mile of land on either side of the gully and protect the ferns."

### CROWS AND ROOKS IN GRAY'S INN.

A curious incident in the recent history of the Gray's Inn settlement of rooks is mentioned in the London correspondence of the "Manchester Guardian." It appears that a couple of carrion crows settled in the gardens, and one day it was discovered that the rookery was deserted. The Benchers, who are particularly proud of their rooks, gave orders for the carrion crows to be destroyed, and the gardener prepared pigeon's eggs with good doses of arsenic. The crows swallowed them, and seemed to grow fatter and healthier. At last strychnine was used, and the pair were seen picking at the egg. One of them fell as it flew up to the nest, the other reached the branch, reeled, and dropped. Then a curious thing happened. Not a rook had been seen for weeks at Gray's Inn, but the next day they were all back, as though advised by telegram.

### A FAMOUS INN SIGN.

One of the most humorous inn signs, according to a writer in the "Strand," is "The Man Loaded with Mischief," which is found about a mile from Cambridge, on the Madingley-road. The original Mischief was designed by Hogarth for a public-house in Oxford-street. It is needless to say that the sign-board, and even the name, have long ago disappeared from the busy London thoroughfare, but the quaint device must have been extensively copied by country sign-painters. There is a "Mischief" at Wallingford, and a "Load of Mischief" at Norwich. The inn on the Madingley-road exhibits the sign in its original form. Though the colours are much faded from exposure to the weather, traces of Hogarthian humour can be detected. A man is staggering under the weight of a woman, who is on his back. She is holding a glass of gin in her hand; a chain and padlock are round the man's neck, labelled "Wedlock." On the right-hand side is the shop of "S. Gripe, Pawnbroker," and a carpenter is just going in to pledge his tools.

### THE NEW ACADEMICIAN.

M. Rene Doumic, who has been elected to Gaston Boissier's seat in the French Academy, is a Parisian by birth, and was at school at the Stanislas lycee with M. Henri Lavedan. Adopting the profession of a pedagogue, he became Professor of Rhetoric, first at Moulins and then, for fifteen years, at his own old school, where he had M. Edmond Rostand for one of his pupils. A literary controversy with Brunetiere brought him an invitation to join the staff of the "Revue des Deux Mondes," and he made a great reputation as a witty lecturer. He has lectured, by invitation, at Harvard, and he has just finished a course of popular lectures in Paris on George Sand and her work.

### COFFEE AND THE BUDGET.

If Mr. Lloyd George hopes to find a hen-roost among the coffee plantations he must "hurry along" or there may soon be no coffee for him to tax. For years the very existence of the fragrant bean has been threatened by the fungus which first destroyed the plantations of Ceylon, and then spread to Java, and most other places where the coffee-plant is naturalised. A forlorn hope for coffee-drinkers seems to lie with a new species of the plant, recently discovered in Central Africa, which is said to produce beans of exquisite flavour, and has hitherto proved to be immune from disease.

### WHERE COFFEE WAS FIRST DRUNK.

Curiously enough, coffee was first drunk with us not in London, but at Balliol College, Oxford. John Evelyn writes in his diary: "There came in my tyme to the College one Nathaniel Conopios, out of Greece, from Cyrill the Patriarch of Constantinople who returning many years after was made Bishop of Smyrna. He was the first I ever saw drink coffee which custom came not into England till 30 years after." Evelyn apparently considered the coming of coffee to have been the most important episode of his University career, next to the quarrels between his tutor and the master.

### MARTHA GUNN.

It is said that Prince George, afterwards George the Fourth, knew Martha well and would sometimes send for her to the Pavilion, where her quaint conversation delighted him; "Martha had the entry to the Royal Kitchens, where she was a great favourite with the servants. One day a cook had given her a pound of butter, when the prince entered, and Martha, not knowing what view of the gift he would take hastily put it in a pocket. George, however, had seen this, but gave no sign he had done so. He entered into conversation with her as usual, but maliciously contrived to edge her closer and closer to the great kitchen fire. Poor Martha not only got very hot, but was in terror the butter would melt." The butter did melt, and when it ran down the old woman's clothes the Prince, laughing heartily, retired.

### TOOLE AT BRIGHTON.

Mr. Melville gives a rather pleasant picture of Toole's last months at Brighton. He stayed at the Old Ship, and was to be seen most evenings in the large smoking-room, when he would sit to the small hours listening attentively to the conversation. Though his vice could rarely rise beyond a whisper he was the king of a little coterie regular in its attendance. When anyone brought a friend into the room, as a matter of course he presented him to Toole, and if that friend was an actor it was rare that the old man did not know enough of his work to frame a compliment. At the Old Ship Thackeray was treated like Royalty. "It was rare for anyone to leave until he gave the signal for dismissal by his own departure; and when at length he proposed to retire the whole company would rise and form a semi-circle from his chair to the door."

## THE TWO SERVICES.

The midsummer naval manœuvres are to be of a confidential character; that is to say, representatives of the Press will not be allowed to embark in certain ships as the "paying guests" of the Admiralty. Different opinions will be held with reference to the action of the authorities in making the manœuvres exclusive at a period when the efficiency as well as the sufficiency of the Fleet is uppermost in the public mind. On the other hand, it has to be remembered that these assembles are no longer spectacular displays, and that the vague theoretic strategy which was formerly practised under the title of "Naval War Game" has been superseded by practice for war. In these circumstances, it is of course, undesirable that the operations should be, publicly described. Moreover, fundamental changes have just taken place in the distribution of the forces in home waters, and the periodical assemblies of fleets and squadrons are designed expressly for war training and not as demonstrations of naval strength associated with some abstract problem.

AN OBJECT-LESSON.

From a purely service standpoint, the decision of the Admiralty to conduct the manœuvres on confidential lines will be generally approved. At the same time the general public have a right to be considered, and this partial mobilisation of the Fleet might be turned to profitable account as an object-lesson of our strength in home waters. A visit by Members of Parliament to the combined Fleet before the vessels commence to disperse would be educative in the highest degree. An organised movement is hardly ever made for British legislators, who have the voting of money for the upkeep of the Navy to witness a representative collection of warships. This is managed much better in Germany, where, among other means adopted to foster maritime development, members of the Reichstag are taken in a German liner to view the Imperial Navy. Our own Navy League would, therefore, enhance its usefulness, by arranging, if possible, for Members of Parliament and others to see the main Fleet before the units begin to part company with the flag of Admiral Sir W. H. May on the conclusion of the war training course in July.

ENGINEER CADETS AND KEYHAM COLLEGE.

When the next batch of engineer cadets leaves Keyham College about midsummer a remnant of twenty-three only will remain. There is naturally some anxiety felt as to the future of these young officers and how it is proposed to make use of them under the new training system which is about to materialise. Provision must, of course, be made for their future career, but inasmuch as the new scheme will have taken practical shape before the last of the engineer cadets are available for appointments, it will be necessary for the Admiralty to devise some plan for placing them on a fair footing with the engineer officers trained on the common entry principle. Meanwhile the Navy Estimates make liberal provision for the maintenance of the Royal Naval Engineering College. Although there will be only about a score of cadets left after the present term expires, the staff at the College for the next twelve months is apparently to number 76, compared with 100 for the past financial year, while the cost of maintenance is fixed at £9,855, a decrease of £6,120 on that for the year which ended on March 31st. In view of the near approach of the time when the new scheme will become operative, the intentions of the Admiralty as regards the remnant of the engineer cadets at Keyham College ought not in justice to be much longer withheld.

AIRSHIPS AND DOCKYARDS.

Naval authorities are inclined, says a correspondent to somewhat disregard the real value of the airship in warfare. It has been pointed out, with some truth, that after all an airship could do little damage to a warship at sea. What would happen in actual practice remains to be seen, but theoretically, at any rate, this is so. But a very important point is overlooked, which is that airships, by dropping explosives into dockyards, could certainly do a very great deal of mischief. If all our dockyards were reduced to heaps of smoking ruins a very grave blow would have been dealt to the Navy, no matter how many "Dreadnoughts" we had riding safe and sound on the high seas. The many airship dangers, of which this is one, have already, fortunately, been perceived by a small body of men in this country, as was demonstrated recently at the great meeting of air experts at the Mansion House and these far-seeing patriots have formed themselves into a society whose object is to study the question of airship dangers and endeavour to provide means of defence against them. This work, however, should not be confined to private individuals. A joint Army and Navy Board should be formed for the fullest consideration of this very grave subject. The invention of means of defence against airships should be stimulated as much as possible, for so far no country has produced a weapon of any real efficiency against these really formidable craft.

AN IMPORTATION IDEA.

A very seasonable suggestion has just been mooted by a contemporary's correspondent. It is to the effect that when the time comes, two or three years hence, for the much-talked-of scrapping of the "Canopus" and "Majestic" classes these vessels should be handed over, with their stores and munitions, to form a basis, and a good basis, too, for the Navies of our Colonies. Australia has already a large number of men who could form at least nucleus crews for three or four of these vessels. The full complements, moreover, would soon be made up. It should be remembered that these vessels will in a couple of years be scrapped not so much because they are obsolete as because there are not sufficient ratings to man them in addition to our coming large fleet of "Dreadnoughts." They are still very useful vessels from a coast defence point of view, and it should not be forgotten that in the manœuvres of 1907 the "Vengeance" and "Ocean," in the close, beat all the "King Edward" class except the "King Edward" herself. These vessels are, therefore, no obsolete "lame ducks," but vessels of real mobility, with 18·9 knots as the lowest speed of all the 18 ships at the last speed trial. The best recent speed is 19·1 by the "Vengeance." Here, then, will shortly be 15 ships of real efficiency going a-begging, while our Colonies are just beginning to wake up to their sea responsibilities. Why not send the ships overseas to mother new battlefleets? Give the Colonies sufficient warnings and facilities and they will have the men ready to take them over.

BULL'S-EYE SHOOTING.

Our ingenious cousins across the Atlantic Ocean have up to date been very consistent supporters of bull's eye shooting at their big meetings, but they appear now to be inclined to introduce matches under service conditions, and, having decided to do so, it is needless to say that they are carrying out the idea with their customary originality. The details of an event which has been designed by Lieut.-Colonel R. K. Evans, of the General Staff, and will be competed for at this year's meeting of the National Rifle Association of the United States, are of more than passing interest. Teams will consist of sixteen rank and file, including two squad leaders and a section commander, and they will be drawn to fire against each other in pairs in the manner customary at racquets in sundry other games until all but the winners are eliminated. Starting about 1,200yds. from the targets, which consist of sixteen kneeling figures for each team, the competing pair advance until the former suddenly appear. Fire is then opened under orders of the section commander and continued until the targets are lowered, the period being unknown and varying with each advance. The number of hits are signalled before the latter takes place, and as many men are put out of action in each team as its opponents have hit dummies. Further advances are then made until all the members of one team have been put out of action or until all ammunition which is limited to forty rounds per man has been exhausted. Rules are of course laid down on many points of detail, but the above gives the general idea of a competition which we think should cause far more amusement to the gallery and the participants themselves than is usually the case in rifle matches, as the event can be followed and the points that each team makes noted while it is in progres, says the "Army and Navy Gazette." Seriously we think the idea worthy of further consideration, though obviously the time required to finish a match with a large amount of entries might run into days.


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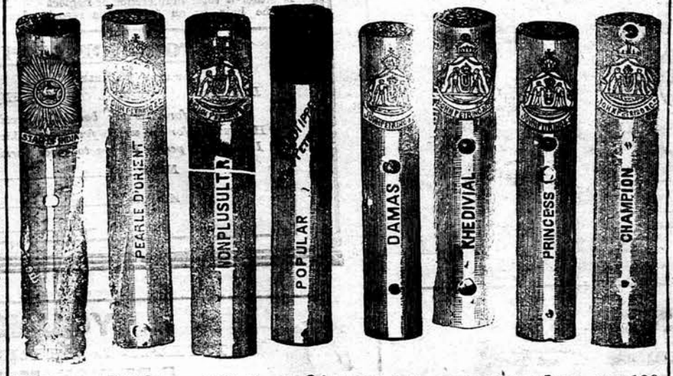



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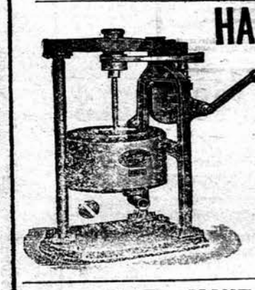


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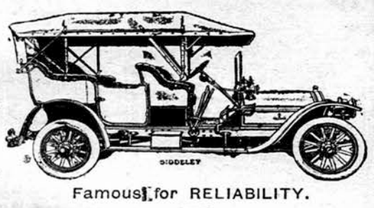

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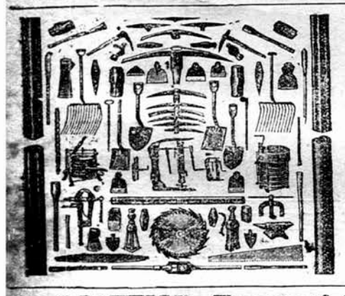

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CAUTION.—*Examine the Capsule and see that it is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' otherwise you have the sincerest form of flattery—IMITATION.*

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Very palatable.

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*Each bottle of genuine* VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*

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It is a remarkable and singular fact that in nine cases out of ten those whose lives have been spent in the Colonies suffer in a very evident manner from various forms of hair degeneration. Compare the average head of hair of the Colonist with that of the dweller in the British Isles, and you will find that bald heads are more prevalent, grey hair more abundant, and also that the scalp exhibits various degrees of hair deterioration rarely met with in the home country.

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*Scanty locks resulting from Colonial life can be avoided.*

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*Dear Sirs,* 95-6, *High Holborn, London, W.C.*

*Please forward me booklet, directions and necessary supply of "HARLENE" for one week's free test of this preparation as a hair drill. I enclose 3 penny stamps to cover carriage.*

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When strength is returning after illness, a carefully regulated and increasing amount of exercise for the digestive functions is beneficial. Benger's Food is the only food which can be prepared so as to give the stomach this regulated amount of work.

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THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in*

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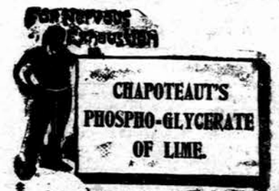

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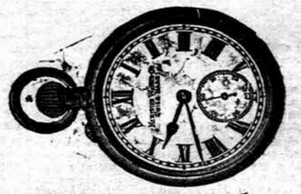

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